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FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

A Start in Sheep Raising

By F. R. Marshall

THERE IS an excellent interest in sheep in Kansas, and many farmers are thinking of starting small flocks. The outlook is very favorable. Late summer or early fall is the best time to make a start in sheep raising. Ewes can be procured more readily at this time, and when purchased can be kept on meadows, grain stubble fields, or late-sown forage crops to get them in good condition for breeding. Experience with the ewes thru the fall and winter will also render a beginner more capable of attending to them at lambing time. It is seldom possible to buy any considerable number of bred ewes at reasonable prices.

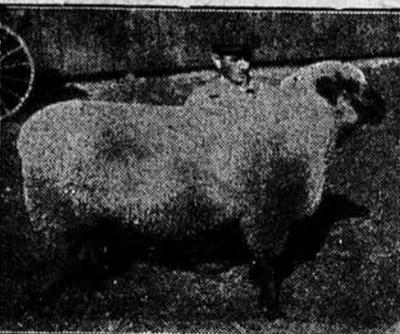


An inexperienced sheep raiser should begin with grade ewes of the best class available and a purebred ram. The raising of purebred stock and the selling of breeding rams can best be undertaken by persons experienced in sheep raising. The selection of the type and breed of sheep should be made by considering the class of pasture and feeds available and the general system of farming to be followed, along with the peculiarities of the breeds and the conditions and the kind of feeding and management for which each has been especially developed.

It is highly advantageous for all, or a majority, of the farms in a neighborhood to keep the same breed of sheep, or at least to continue the use of rams of the same breed. After a decision has been made as to a suitable breed, the aim should be to obtain ewes that are individually good and that have as many crosses as possible of the breed selected. With such a foundation and the continuous use of good purebred rams of the same breed, the flock will make continuous improvement. In looking for ewes of desired types and breeding it will often be found impossible to get them near at home at a reasonable price. Ewes from the Western ranges can be obtained directly from a stockyard market. For the most part the range ewes are of Merino breeding. First-cross ewe lambs and less often older stock bred on the range and sired by rams of the down or long-wool breeds are sometimes obtainable. These, or even the Merino ewes, supply a foundation for the flock that can be graded up quickly by using rams of the breed preferred. The lambs from Merino ewes and mutton rams grow well and sell well if cared for properly, but the yield is less than when ewes with some mutton blood are used. The sheep from the range are less often infested with internal parasites than are farm sheep, and in the large shipments there is opportunity for closer selection.

CONSIDER THE TEETH CAREFULLY.

Yearling or 2-year-old ewes are preferable to older stock. Ewes with "broken mouths"—that is, those that have lost some of their teeth as a result of age—can be purchased cheaper than younger ones, but are not good property for inexperienced sheep raisers. Until a sheep is 4 years old its age usually can be told within a few months. The lambs have small, narrow teeth, known as milk teeth. At about 12 months of age the two center incisors are replaced by two, large, broad, permanent teeth. At about 24 months two more large teeth appear, one on each side of the other pair. Another pair appears at 3 years of age, and the last, or corner teeth, come in at about the end of the fourth year, and the sheep then has a full mouth. Heavy or light feeding has considerable effect on the exact time of appearance. After a sheep becomes 4 years old the exact age can only be estimated. As age advances, the adult teeth become shorter and the distance between them increases. The normal number of teeth may be retained until 8 or 9 years of age, but more often some are lost after the fifth year. In buying ewes, particularly those from the range, it is desirable, when possible, to examine the udders to see that they are free from lumps that would prevent the ewes from being milkers. It is necessary to guard also against buying ewes that are useless as breeders because of the ends of the teats having been clipped off at shearing. Persons wholly inexperienced with sheep will do well to limit the size of the flock at the start.



Get a Purebred Ram.

A beginner can acquire experience quite rapidly with eight or 10 ewes. It is very doubtful, however, whether anyone should make a start with sheep unless the arrangement of the farm and the plan of its operation allow the keeping of as many as 30 ewes, and in most cases 60 or more will be handled better and more economically than a very small flock. The number of ewe lambs that can be kept for breeding every year should be about one-half the number of breeding ewes. Old ewes should be discarded when 5 years old. When this is done and the poorest of the ewe lambs are sold a flock will ordinarily double in size in three years. After two seasons' experience it will be a good plan to buy more ewes when good ones can be obtained at a fair price. The economical disadvantage of a very small flock lies in the fact that the hours of labor are practically the same for 10 or 20 ewes as for the larger flock. The fencing to allow a desirable change of pastures or to give protection against dogs is about the same in either case, so the overhead charges a ewe are much smaller in the case of the larger flock. Furthermore, the small flock on a Kansas farm having larger numbers of other animals is unlikely to receive the study and attention really needed or that would be given to one of the chief sources of the farm income, so larger flocks should be kept later.

A LARGE LAMB CROP.

The period of gestation in sheep is 145 days. Ewes should be mated to drop their first lambs when about 24 months old. The first few cool nights in late summer or early autumn cause the ewes to come in heat, altho some breeds come in heat at almost any time of the year. These periods in which the ewes will breed last from one to three days and recur at intervals of from 14 to 19 days. At the time the ewes are bred they should be gaining in weight. Feeding to produce this condition for breeding is commonly called "flushing." The main purpose of flushing the ewes is to secure a larger lamb crop and to have the lambs dropped as near the same time as possible, but it also brings the ewes into good condition for the winter. To accomplish this the ewes are changed from scant to abundant pastures of timothy, bluegrass or rape. Rank watery fall growths of clover are of little use for this, as they often bring the ewe in heat several times and are not particularly fattening. Often some grain is fed as a supplement to the pastures. Corn is not especially good, oats being much better. Pumpkins strewn over the fields are excellent. At this time any large locks of wool or dung tags about the tail should be removed.

Beginning about a month before the breeding season, the ram should be given some extra grain. Two parts of oats and one of bran by bulk form an excellent mixture. Oats alone are also very good. If the ram is thin the following mixture is excellent: corn, 5 parts; oats, 10; bran, 3; and linseed oilmeal, 2 parts, by weight. The number of ewes a ram will serve depends largely on his age and the way he is handled. A ram lamb may serve from five to 15 ewes, depending on his maturity. A yearling may serve from 15 to 25, while a mature ram well cared for should serve from 40 to 60.

Stubble and stalk fields may well form the principal means of sustenance for the breeding flock in the fall if they are used before the rains injure their feeding value. Fence strips in plowed fields also may give good grazing for a few days. Clover and grass pastures may well be left until the stubble and stalk fields have been used. For regions where the winters are open a heavy stand of well-cured bluegrass will help very much in carrying the flock thru the winter in good condition. Green rye pastures in the late fall give considerable succulence and supply exercise for the flock. The shepherd should train himself to read the condition of his sheep by feeling the bone of the loin or back. At no time while they are in lamb should ewes be allowed to lose in weight. In open wet fall seasons there is danger of waiting too long to start feeding. The real needs of the flock should always be considered on our Kansas farms.

Farming in War Times

THE FEDERAL Farm Loan Board has just completed its first year of service. During the year the co-operative banking system for farmers, established under the Federal Farm Loan Act, has been put into complete operation in every state, and loans to farmers are now being approved at the rate of nearly 1 million dollars a day. About 25 farm loan associations are being chartered daily, each association representing nearly \$50,000 of loans.

The greater part of the year of organization has been consumed with the tasks of dividing the country into 12 Federal Land Bank districts according to the farm loan needs of the various sections; the location of the Federal Land Banks; the sale of the capital stock of the banks; the selection of bank directors and officers; the selection of Federal Land Bank appraisers, and the establishment of a flat interest rate of 5 per cent on farm mortgages in all parts of the United States. The Federal Land Banks began lending money late in the spring and in the 2½ months just closed more than 800 farm loan associations have been chartered, representing total loans of approximately 40 million dollars. The average number of farmer-borrowers in each association chartered is 18 and the loans average about \$2,300 in size. Additional farm loan associations now being organized throughout the country will run the total of loans applied for this year to far beyond 100 million dollars.

After farm loan associations are chartered it is necessary for the lands of their members to be appraised and abstracts of title provided. More than 200 Federal Farm Loan appraisers are in the field placing valuations on the lands as rapidly as they can get to them. Approximately 5 million dollars of loans have already been closed and the money actually delivered to the farmers. It is expected that the 5 per cent capital thus provided will prove of material assistance in aiding the farmers of the United States to meet the increased demands for food occasioned by the world war.

According to testimony at the time of the consideration of the Federal Farm Loan Act in Congress, the total volume of farm mortgages in the United States is nearly 4 billion dollars, and the average interest rate 7.4 per cent. If all of these mortgages are transferred to the Federal Farm Loan System at 5 per cent the result will be an annual saving in interest charges to farmers of nearly 100 million dollars annually.

Under the act farmers are permitted to borrow for land purchase; refunding existing indebtedness; livestock purchase; clearing and draining land; construction of improvements and the purchase of fertilizer and any equipment necessary in the cultivation of the land.

Saving Manure from Hogs

Hog manure usually is left where it is dropped, and in many cases this method of disposal is economical, but in others it may be very wasteful. Where hogs are fed concentrates the manure is one of the richest produced on the farm. F. L. Duley of the University of Missouri mentions three principal ways by which the manure from hogs may be returned to the land: (1) pasturing crops, (2) establishing temporary feed yards, (3) hauling the manure to the field.

When possible the first method usually is best, and it requires least expense. Where crops of any sort are pastured by hogs the manure is returned directly to the land. This is one strong reason for hogging down corn, for it not only saves the labor of harvesting the crop, but also requires no hauling of the manure back to the field and entails no waste of fertility in transfer.

On many farms it has been found a good practice to establish temporary feeding places in the pasture or field so the manure will be deposited where most needed. This may sometimes cause a little extra labor in feeding, but it saves both the solid and liquid manure and reduces the amount of filth about the barnyard and minimizes the danger of disease.

When it is necessary to feed hogs in closed lots the manure should be collected and protected from leaching until it can be hauled to the field. There is too great a tendency to place the feeding pen on a steep hillside or near ditches where a large part of the manure is carried directly into the streams by heavy rains or lost thru leaching. This may be an easy way to clean the pens occasionally, but it is extremely wasteful of fertility. As a rule, when hogs are lot fed practically all the manure is lost. There was never a time when manure was worth so much as it is today, and every effort should be made to save it.

When to Cut Silage Corn

One of the few cases where a man had better be too late than too early is in the time of filling the silo. By all means avoid cutting silage corn too early. Silage from immature corn turns sour, is less palatable than when properly made, and has a lower feeding value. Best results are obtained by starting to fill while the leaves of the upper part of the stalks are yet green, but not until the kernels are distinctly dented. When silage corn is so dry that

the cut fodder does not feel moist as it is squeezed in the hand, water should be added at filling time. This can best be accomplished by turning a running hose into the blower. The amount of water to be used will depend on the rate of filling. Aim to make the cut fodder moist enough to pack down solidly.

Farmers who are making their first use of silos this fall, to save all they can of the short feed supply, will do well to give close attention to the matter of cutting the corn at the proper time. An error then may mean feed wasted instead of feed conserved.

Silo Filling With Small Crews

Progress is being made in the filling of silos without so much expense and bother. The filling has been the greatest objection against silos which Kansas farmers have encountered, and it has done more than anything else to hold down the saving of feed in this way. The tendency in the future will be to get away from the big outfits on many places. For example take the system used by George Dornes of Burlington. Mr. Dornes has a small cutter and a little gasoline engine, and when he gets ready to fill his silo he sets the outfit and goes ahead and fills the outfit with his own help, frequently with only three or four hands. Sometimes five are used. The same men work in the field and at the silo, and they work along slowly and do not break any speed records in getting the silo filled, but when they get done their own work they do not have to spend two or three weeks helping the neighbors.

There are many advantages to a little outfit to balance the disadvantages which they may have. The silo is filled slowly, and it has time to settle. If the outfit breaks down or if things do not move according to schedule there is not a big outfit idle while the repairs are being made or the schedule adjusted. Finally, it is possible to operate a little outfit shorthanded and easily, so one can go ahead and fill the silo at any time, when the crop is in the best condition.

Education and County Fairs

One of the principal objects of a livestock exhibition is to bring before the stockmen and the public a standard of excellence toward which all may strive in the improvement of domestic animals. The educational value of such an exhibition will depend largely upon two things, namely, the classification of the animals to be exhibited and the judgment of the official who passes upon the merits of the exhibits. The two are absolutely dependent upon each other in presenting the lessons which the exhibition should teach.

The classification of livestock used at many of the county fairs is such that it is of little instructive value to the public and often causes criticism alike of the judges and of fair officials. As an example, the following class is not uncommon: "Best aged stallion, any breed." In this case all aged stallions, regardless of whether they are of the pony type, saddle type, light-harness type, or draft type, are brought into competition without any qualifications whatever. Should a pony stallion be placed first, a saddle stallion second, and a draft stallion third, there is sure to be confusion in the minds of the audience and criticism of officials. Each class at a livestock show should represent a definite type of animals which have some definite function or purpose.

Fortunately the benefit of county fairs is being appreciated better every year in Kansas. Many of the good fairs, such as the one at Hays, are taking a big part in the agricultural progress of the state. May their good work continue!

Keep up the Enrollment

The enrollment at the Kansas State Agricultural college ought to be increased greatly this fall. There is a danger that the war will have an effect on the number of students enrolled that will not be desirable—it should have an effect all right but it ought to be to increase it. Kansas farmers should study the results of the war on other countries. For example, in a recent war educational conference in Washington a group of Canadian educators stated that Canada now realizes how serious a mistake it made in allowing its colleges to be depleted when their students would have been more useful to the country if they had completed their college courses. "We do not wish to be understood as arguing against the enlistment of students," they said. "Many ought to enlist, but there are many others who can in the end give far better service by completing their educational training."

While in Canada recently, Dean C. F. Curtiss of Iowa State college found a unanimous sentiment that Canada's mistake would seriously affect its agriculture. "There never was a time when there was such a demand for men with thoro training in agriculture both in Canada and the United States," said Dean Curtiss. "They are needed to lead the way in getting the most out of the soil; they are needed in laboratories and at experiment stations to

work out difficult farming problems; they are needed in schools and colleges to teach. These days are distinctively the days of science, and men properly trained are going to find more to do than ever. If we profit by Canada's experience we will not let our colleges be emptied; we'll fill them with more students than ever."

It is a patriotic duty for those who are fit for college and who are not definitely called elsewhere to go to college. The demand during and after the war for technically trained men and women will be larger than ever. We can render no greater service to our nation than by preparing our young people to meet this emergency. President Wilson tells us that thoro preparation is to be the prime requisite and that students should wherever possible, complete a college course.

At Manhattan and at practically all of the other higher educational institutions in Kansas, the regular work is being modified in a good many respects to meet new conditions. Generally, college organization is being kept well intact and the institutions will be ready for whatever demands may be made upon them.

Better Farming for Dickinson

Excellent work is being done in the Dickinson county high school at Chapman, especially in agriculture and domestic science. This school offers a high quality of secondary training—many other schools would profit if the men in charge would study the experience at Chapman. It would be an excellent idea if the members of the boards of other county high schools would send for the catalog, issued recently, which tells of the progress this school is making. In telling of the work with farming and home making, the catalog says in part:

No course in the Dickinson county high school has become more popular during the last two years than agriculture. This is proved by the increasing number of students enrolled in this subject every year. It deserves to be popular, because book theory is tried out in laboratory experiments and farm demonstration work.

On the high school farm, it has been demonstrated that Irish Cobbler potatoes will produce better than Early Ohio, either Kaw Valley or northern grown seed. In 1914 the Irish Cobbler produced 61 bushels more an acre than any of the other varieties which included Early Ohio, northern grown and Kaw Valley grown, and Early Six Weeks. In 1915 it produced 27 bushels more an acre and in 1916, 48 bushels more an acre.

Two years of variety tests of wheat indicate that Pedigree 762, an improved strain of the Turkey type, will be a better yielder than any other variety. In 1915 it yielded 5 bushels more an acre on the high school farm than nine other varieties. In 1916 it yielded 3 bushels more an acre than six other varieties.

One of the most useful and instructive demonstrations has been the fall and spring plowings for oats. In every case the fall plowing has given a much better yield than the spring plowing, or any other spring preparation of the ground. In 1914 oats sowed on fall plowing yielded 10 bushels more an acre than oats sowed on spring prepared ground; in 1915, 18 bushels more an acre, and in 1916, 15 bushels more an acre. Variety tests, like the variety tests of wheat and corn, have not been conducted long enough to prove which variety will be the best yielder.

The greenhouse was completed and ready for use February 1. Plans are being made to make a soil test for the various parts of the county, but its immediate use was for the propagation of tomato plants. More than 50,000 plants were grown and distributed to the different parts of the county free of charge.

The apple orchard leased by the high school for horticultural demonstration work has proved not only a very practical means of teaching this valuable subject, but also a source of profit to many students of the school who have found employment in helping care for it. The work undertaken includes spraying, cultivation, soil enrichment, pruning and re-setting. The apple crop last year more than paid all the expenses incurred in the care of the orchard. The surplus over and above all the expenses was divided between the school and the owner.

Five units or years of work in home economics is offered by the Dickinson county high school. All this work is of a practical character, much of it more educational than many subjects studied exclusively for that purpose. The work in the cafeteria, for example, gave the students taking it a thoro drill in the practical application of arithmetic. It proved the best drill the members of the class ever had in addition, multiplication, subtraction, division, common fractions and decimals. Every member of the class took her turn in planning the meals and calculating their cost. As it was necessary to plan meals for 60 to 80 persons daily at a cost not to exceed 10 cents apiece, the drill in arithmetic and economy was of the highest value, in addition to practice in the best methods of cooking and serving.

The cafeteria class prepared and served during the year approximately 13,000 meals at 10 cents apiece. Many of these meals could not be duplicated at the restaurants for less than 35 cents as the following menu indicates: roast beef, gravy, hot rolls, butter, coffee, cream, sugar, mashed potatoes, and an ice or a salad.

Besides the regular work in sewing and cooking, such courses as canning, tailoring, home nursing and caring for the sick and the like are of great practical value to the students.

War Horses from Kansas Farms

The War Department wishes to buy horses for war purposes, and will deal directly with farmers. Full information can be obtained from the Quartermaster, War Department, 410 Scarritt Arcade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

England and War Profits

England takes 80 per cent of war profits from her manufacturers and others.

The best our legislators are willing to do is to take about one-third.

Justice would seem to demand that not only 80 per cent but that all war profits should be turned over to the government to pay the expenses of the war. It is urged that this would discourage enterprise, which is the same as saying that the managers of big business have no patriotic interest unless they can see profits coming in.

If that is true then the government should take over their business and operate it in the interest of the public until the war ends.

Nothing would do so much to make this a popular war as to convince the masses of the people that the rich men of the country, the big manufacturers and big bankers, are not making money out of it. If the masses of the people were convinced of that they would give up their sons a great deal more willingly.

Not only should the war profits go to pay the expenses of the war, but no man who is a real patriot should object to giving up all of his income except so much as may be necessary to supply the reasonable needs of himself and family. The men of large incomes are not as a rule willing to do anything of the kind. They do not wish to give up a single luxury which they enjoyed before the war, but they denounce the people of moderate means for trying to get excused or to get their sons excused from service.

A Successful Negro Farmer

I had the pleasure of addressing a farmers' institute recently near Lawrence. The picnic was held in a beautiful grove on the Wakarusa 3 or 4 miles south of Lawrence. It was a fine crowd, made up mostly of white farmers and their families, but it was remarkable in that the meeting was presided over by a negro farmer and stock raiser by the name of Ed Harvey. What is more—and how this would have shocked the proud southerner who is filled with race prejudice—when that picnic dinner was spread on a long table the whites and the members of Harvey's family and one or two other negro families sat down together, and if there was any loss of appetite on the part of any of the whites I did not notice it.

The mother of the Harveys, a very intelligent negro woman, is one of the oldest residents of Douglass county, and her sons are acknowledged to be among the most successful and respected citizens. One of the boys is a physician in Lawrence. One is a successful attorney in the Philippines and has been for a good many years, and Ed manages the farm of 400 acres of rich Kaw Valley land, and in recognition of his intelligence and enterprise was selected by his white neighbors as the head of the farmers' institute which has been running successfully for a good many years. That would greatly shock Vardaman of Mississippi, I presume, who insists that the negro race must be kept forever in a state of servility because it is and always must be an inferior race. Yet I will confidently assert that in every essential that goes to make up a good man and good citizen Ed Harvey, the colored farmer and stock raiser, is the superior of J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi.

Harvey is not whining or complaining about his lot. "Out here on the farm," he said, "I have an equal chance with my neighbors, white and black. The same rains that fall on them fall on me and the same sun that warms the soil for them warms my fields and makes them produce. In the market my produce brings as good prices as theirs and I will also say that I have no reason to complain of the treatment of my white neighbors. They give me a fair deal and are kind and I appreciate it. I try to live an honorable life and do my part as well as I am able, and that is my advice to other negroes. Live in such a way that your white neighbors will have to respect you, and when you have gained their respect they will be disposed to treat you fairly and justly."

It occurred to me that there is much sound wisdom in this philosophy. The treatment of the negro race by the Anglo-Saxon has been most unjust and barbarous and will continue to be, but the negro must win by patience and not by force. To do otherwise means simply an increase of the unreasonable prejudice against him and his race and possibly even their

extinction. Men like this quiet, successful farmer do a great service to their own race and help to change the opinion of the dominant race. They show what can be accomplished by negroes when the door of opportunity is opened and they are permitted to compete on equal terms with their white neighbors.

Why We Are at War

I am still receiving letters from subscribers who most earnestly insist that the United States is entirely wrong and unjustified in getting into the present war.

I talked to a very intelligent man recently, a state official and a man for whom I have a high regard, who takes the same position, tho he is perhaps not talking it very openly. He goes far enough to say that now we are in we must fight the war to a victorious close, but that we had no occasion to get in.

Personally, I cannot understand how intelligent men who have read history, and especially the history of the events immediately preceding the war, can take that position, but in the case of this man, and no doubt of many thousands of other men, that opinion is honestly held.

Because I think it of supreme importance that the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze should understand some of the consequences that I feel certain would follow a German victory, I am reproducing a part of an article in the Atlantic Monthly written by a former Kansas boy, Professor Vernon Kellogg of Stanford University. Vernon Kellogg is the son of ex-Attorney General L. B. Kellogg of Emporia. When Mr. Hoover effected the wonderful organization for the relief of the Belgian sufferers, Vernon Kellogg was called as one of his chief assistants and remained there until the declaration of war, or the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany, compelled Hoover to abandon the management of his great work.

Vernon Kellogg writes dispassionately and without bitterness, which adds force to his statements. In his university work he has been intimately associated with German professors. Years before the war he spent a good while in Germany attending one of the universities.

Mr. Kellogg went abroad as a neutral, determined to remain neutral in act and in attitude. He knew Germany and spoke German. He lived with German officers and at German headquarters, meeting many of the leaders not merely in the army but in German life and thought. He saw the German occupation as it actually was from Lille to Charleville. He heard the German case stated by Germans.

Of his observations he writes:

"The danger from Germany is, as I have said, that the Germans believe what they say. And they act on this belief. Professor von Flussen—a German associate—says that this war is necessary as a test of the German position and claim. If Germany is beaten it will prove that she has moved along the wrong evolutionary line, and should be beaten. If she wins, it will prove that she is on the right way, and that the rest of the world, at least that part which we and the allies represent, is on the wrong way and should, for the sake of the right evolution of the human race, be stopped and put on the right way—or else be destroyed as unfit.

"Professor von Flussen is sure that Germany's way is the right way, and that the biologic evolutionary factors are so all controlling in determining human destiny that this being biologically right is certain to insure German victory. If the wrong and unnatural alternative of an allied victory should obtain, then he would prefer to die in the catastrophe and not have to live in a world perversely resistant to natural law. He means it all. He will act on this belief. He does act on it, indeed. He opposes all mercy, all compromise with human soft-heartedness. Apart from his hostile academic beliefs and his conviction that the individual is nothing, the state all, he is a reasoning and a warm-hearted man. So are some other Germans. But for him and them the test of right in this struggle is success in it. So let every means to victory be used. The only intelligence Germans should follow in these days is the intelligence of the general staff; the only things to believe and to report are the statements of the official bureau of publicity.

"There is no reasoning with this sort of thing, no finding of any heart or soul in it. There is only one kind of answer—resistance by brutal force; war to a decision. It is the only argument in rebuttal un-

derstandable of these men at headquarters into whose hands the German people have put their destiny."

And later Professor Kellogg adds:

"Military advantage, military expediency—how often have these phrases blocked us of the relief commission in our efforts in Belgium and Northern France! No mercy, no 'women-and-children' appeals; no hesitation to use the torch and the firing squad, deportation, and enslavement. And it is all a part of Professor von Flussen's philosophy; the pale, ascetic intellectual and the burly, red-faced butcher meet on common ground here. And then they wonder why the world comes together to resist this philosophy—and this butchery—to the death!"

Mr. Kellogg's conclusion is thus set forth:

"I went into Northern France and Belgium to act as a neutral, and I did act as a neutral all the time I was there. If I learned there anything of military value which could be used against the Germans, I shall not reveal it. But I came out no neutral. Also I went in an ardent hater of war, and I came out a more ardent one. I have seen that side of the horror and waste and outrage of war which is worse than the side revealed on the battlefield. How I hope for the end of all war!

"But I came out believing that peace cannot come until any people which has dedicated itself to the philosophy and practice of war as a means of human advancement is put into a position of impotence to indulge its belief at will. My conviction is that Germany is such a people, and that it can be put into this position only by the result of war itself. It knows no other argument, and it will accept no other decision."

The great difficulty in making the American people realize the issue of this war is the lack of first-hand evidence which would convince them of what Germany believes and what Germans, high and low, are doing and have been doing for three years. If only the mass of American people could see what a few have seen, the mobilization of American sentiment and service would be instant and complete.

Yet the real fact in this war is the German spirit, the sacrifice of right, honor and humanity to that "higher law" which is German ambition and German desire for world power. It is this that all civilization is fighting; it is this that will destroy all civilization, if it prevails.

With this theory peace is impossible; provinces, indemnities, colonies—these are of small importance. The German is seeking in respect to these, as he has sought in respect to all things, to confuse spiritual and material values. But this war can have but one value: All the misery, agony and sacrifice will be vain if any portion of the German doctrine of force survives.

It is a monstrous thing—this German terror that for three years has overhung all mankind. And now, when the end is in sight, when the defeat of force is at hand—now we must face the fact, see clearly the real issue, go forward to the true victory, which is not conquest of provinces, not the crushing of Germany, but the everlasting defeat of the German doctrine. While the Germans hold it, believe it, practice it, the world must fight, whether it be at the Marne, the Lys, or the Rhine. When the Germans renounce it in fact and not in phrase, then peace will come and must come.

The Reformation gave us religious liberty. Our own and the French revolutions gave us equality in the eyes of the law and in the conduct of government. The German war must give us ultimate security from the doctrine that might makes right and that the strong nation alone can live.

This is the third great struggle of modern history. It, too, is a war of ideas, a struggle between liberty and tyranny, between spiritual and material forces, and it must be fought out.

A Conflict of Ideas

The present great war is a conflict between irreconcilable ideas and therefore was unavoidable as I now believe. There was a time when I did not believe this, but the more I have studied the conditions and causes leading up to it the more I am compelled to believe that it was unavoidable. That fact, however, does not in the least lessen the sin and responsibility of those men who made the conflict necessary.

A good while before the outbreak of the Civil war William H. Seward delivered his great speech

on the subject of the "Irreconcilable Conflict" in which he proved by irrefutable logic that freedom and slavery must clash and that a lasting compromise between the two ideas was impossible. Lincoln, in his great debate with Douglas, stated the same principle in different language that was more understandable to the common man. He said, "A nation cannot long endure half slave and half free. It must become all one thing or the other."

Both Seward and Lincoln hoped to see the idea of freedom triumph over the idea of slavery in a peaceful way, but both of them knew that if the issue was not settled in a peaceful way it must be settled by war. The leaders of the South realized the same thing but they were not willing to have the contest settled by peaceful means. They knew that in a peaceful economic contest between freedom and slavery freedom was certain to win; in fact they saw that it was winning and that the only hope was to bring about a war or to compel the free North by threat of war to permit slavery to separate itself from the competition with freedom, or to yield to the demands of the slave power. In that contest, when it commenced, there were a great many persons in the North who did not see the real issue. They did not understand that it was a contest between two irreconcilable ideas. At heart they believed in slavery and hoped to see it preserved, but they were unwilling to see the Union destroyed. However, as the great contest proceeded it gradually became more and more evident that it was not merely a contest between states but a contest between ideas. Lincoln was right; the nation could not endure half slave and half free.

With the improvement of means of communication the world has grown small and the time has come when conflicting ideas must clash.

The dominant powers in Germany had determined to impose militarism, the doctrine that might makes right, on the world. During more than 50 years they have systematically and unceasingly educated the people to believe that doctrine. They have actually come to believe that infamous doctrine just as many seemingly intelligent men in the South actually came to believe that slavery was right and that the doctrine of slavery ought to be imposed on the entire United States.

Along with the belief that militarism is right and that might makes right, there has been developed in Germany an abnormal egotism which is proclaimed without shame. Apparently these German leaders not only are entirely convinced that they are vastly superior to any other people, but they are astonished that other people are not willing to acknowledge it.

Yet there are persons in this country who do not even yet believe that the purpose of the German Kaiser and his military advisers was to force their policies first on Europe and finally upon the world. The proof that this was their intention is plain but we have still in this country apologists for Germany who will not be convinced even by the statements of leading Germans including of course the Kaiser. Here is an extract from a German official report made in 1913, a year before the outbreak of the war. "Neither ridiculous shriekings for revenge of French Chauvinists, nor the Englishman's gnashing of teeth, nor the wild gestures of the Slav will turn us from our aim of protecting and extending German influence over all the world. It is our sacred duty to sharpen the sword that has been put into our hands and to hold it ready for defense as well as offense. We must accustom them—our people—to think that an offensive war on our part is a necessity. We must stir up troubles in the north of Africa and in Russia. In the next European war it will be necessary that the small states shall follow us or be subdued. In certain conditions their armies and their fortified places can be conquered rapidly or neutralized; this probably would be the case with Belgium and Holland."

It was Bismarck who said, "When the power of Prussia is concerned I know no law."

Several years before the war the Pan-Germanic League published a manifesto under the name of the Universal Empire. It declared: "Progressive effort will be carried on until our batteries can be unmasked without danger. Europe will then find herself confronted by a situation already prepared, even to the smallest details and against which she will be powerless." The Kaiser voiced the idea of world-wide power in the following boastful language: "The sea is our empire; the trident is ours to wield."

The idea of world-wide German military domination was taught in the universities and inferior schools. Professor von Seydon declared "The Germans are the elect people of the earth. They will accomplish their destiny, which is to govern the world and to direct other nations for the welfare of humanity."

That they intended to rule the Western as well as the Eastern hemisphere was voiced by another German teacher, Professor Schmoller, a leading scholar and publicist, who said, "We must wish that at any price a German country peopled by 30 million Germans may grow up in Southern Brazil."

One of the great German scholars and authors is Haackel, who taught that "force takes priority over right." Another noted German, Clausman, defended war and that of the most brutal kind; he said "All idea of philanthropy in war is a pernicious error." The Kaiser, in a saber-rattling speech, declared "Nothing must henceforth be settled in this world without the intervention of Germany and the German Empire." On another occasion he boastfully declared his autocracy: "We Hohenzollerns take our

crowns from God alone and to God alone are we responsible." Bernhardt teaches that war is a divine institution and that a war of conquest is as legitimate as a war of defense.

It is not necessary to quote from what the enemies of Germany may say to prove that it has long been Germany's purpose to impose her doctrine of militarism and brute force upon the world. The best evidence of that intention is what the leading Germans say. In what these Germans, commencing with the Kaiser and including the leading university professors, editors and generals, have proclaimed, is the proof that this war is the inevitable conflict between two ideas. This is what makes it our war as much as that of any other nation and possibly even more so, because the people of the United States are, by a huge majority, opposed to the German, militaristic, might-makes-right idea, but unless Germany is conquered we must submit to the domination of that idea.

The Growth of Socialism

If there is any man who ought to be heart and soul for the triumph of the allies in this war that man is the intelligent, earnest socialist.

This war has done more in three years to advance and make popular the principles taught by advanced socialists than could have been done in 25 years of peace. And yet strange as it may seem, the present leaders of the Socialist party in the United States are apparently doing all they can, or at least all they dare to do, to help the cause of militarism and autocratic government. They do not seem to realize that if Germany wins it means the spread of militarism over the whole earth, the reign of autocracy and the downfall of democracy. They know or ought to know that militarism and their doctrine of the brotherhood of man and a co-operative democratic commonwealth are utterly incompatible. They seem to have lost their powers of reason and chosen a course which, if it succeeds, means the destruction of their hopes.

It is true, as I said, that the war has done much to advance the doctrines of socialism, but so far only in demonstrating that, when it comes to the crucial test, the competitive system breaks down and that industries can be operated more successfully in a public than in a private way. But socialism does not mean military rule and state tyranny. If it does mean that then woe to the world when it becomes triumphant. There is a great opportunity ahead for broad minded, intelligent socialism, but the leaders of the party are doing all they can to kill that opportunity. They are doing what they can to give aid and comfort to the most brutal, the most inhuman autocracy the world has ever known.

To Join the Non-partisan League

At a meeting of the Farmers' Union of Ellsworth county August 11 the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, during the last several years the Kansas branch of the F. E. & C. U. of A. has repeatedly passed resolutions demanding that laws be enacted that would eliminate discriminations against the farmers and their co-operative institutions; and hundreds of farmers have visited the legislature in session with their demands; while all political parties have for several elections adopted platforms containing planks promising the people the initiative and referendum and other laws favorable to the farmers; all of which promises and demands have been ignored by our elected representatives, and

Whereas, the National Non-partisan League, which originated in North Dakota, with the national headquarters now located at St. Paul, Minn., carrying with it a platform of few but sound planks, has deemed it necessary to and did in North Dakota, elect farmers to the legislature to carry out said platform, and

Whereas, the bills initiated and passed by them were of such a nature that other states, including Kansas, are swinging into line and organizing as fast as organizers can get to them;

Therefore be it resolved by the Ellsworth county union of the F. E. & C. U. of A., Kansas Branch that we urge all farmers of Kansas to give the said league their due consideration and support with the view of filling the legislative halls with our brother farmers, that we may get, thru legislation, our just rights which have long been ignored. Be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent for publication to the Farmers Mail and Breeze and that one copy be placed on file with county secretary.

F. J. HUSEMAN, President.
M. L. AMOS, Secretary.

Prices of Farm Machinery

I am writing you to call your attention to the advance in the price of tools, as in the case of the two-row corn cultivator. Two years ago dealers bought these cultivators for about \$32 and sold them for \$38 to \$40. This year they are sold for \$55 to \$60 and a dealer told me that the manufacturers are announcing a wholesale price for next year of \$75. He believes this advance in price will result in many farmers going back to the old way of cultivating their corn, which would mean a reduced production. I had a long heart to heart talk with this dealer. He said that an advance in the price of steel that would justify such an advance in the price of the cultivator was robbery and should be spelled "steal" instead of steel.

Never before in my experience in Western Kansas have I seen conditions so unfavorable as now. We farmers are not raising a thing this year and it is the amount of the steal that we have to put up with that will make us suffer.

Agra, Kan. W. C. WHITNEY.
I have no defense to make of the steel trust. I think the advance in the prices of a great number of things including no doubt most farm implements, is not justified by actual conditions, but Senator Whitney is hardly justified in saying that it is the advance in the price of corn plows and other farm

machinery that will make the farmers suffer. If Western Kansas had raised a good corn crop this year the farmers out there would have made more money than they ever made in their lives before, regardless of the advance in the prices of farm machinery. On the other hand, according to the senator's statement, as they have not raised a thing this year I cannot see how the price of farm machinery has much to do with their suffering. The farmers in Eastern Kansas as a rule will make more money this season than they ever made in one year even if the corn crop is cut short, as it undoubtedly will be.

The fact is that the prices of all farm products are relatively as high as the prices of manufactured articles, but when a farmer raises nothing it makes mighty little difference to him whether prices are high or low. If the farmers go back to the old methods of farming that will certainly result in lowering the price of farm implements, but the farmers will not do that, speaking generally, any more than they will give up their automobiles.

Protect Soldiers from Vice

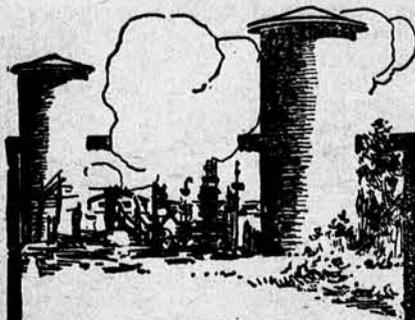
From an Address by Governor Capper August 4 at the Sylvia Chautauqua.

War at the best brings in its train horrors and misery and woe. It is the culmination of human disaster. It calls for sacrifices of blood and of treasure, and there is no escape from its call. We cannot evade its penalties. We must pay with the very life's blood of the country; with the mother's tears; with the cries of desolate orphans. But there is one sacrifice which need not be made; one penalty which need not be paid. From time immemorial society has countenanced a laxity of morals in camp life which would not for an instant be sanctioned in civil life. For too long have we taken it for granted that the soldier "must have his fling"—with the result that unscrupulous men and unholy women, camp followers, the ragtag of civilization, have preyed upon young manhood, stripping our fairest youth of honor, besmirching and befouling them and leaving them physical, mental and spiritual wrecks. This is a sacrifice which need not be made; this is one penalty which need not be paid; for God granting the power, the voice of American womanhood shall be heard and the camps wherein a million American youths will be concentrated shall be kept clean, free from liquor and free from vice.

It is a tremendous sacrifice that the American nation is asking of its mothers. Thru the President we are telling the women of this land that they must give their sons and their husbands, their brothers and their sweethearts, a sacrifice to the cause of liberty thruout the world. We say to them, "It is not for you to ask why; it is not for you to murmur or complain; it is your part to give cheerfully and loyally, as womanhood has given and has sacrificed since the dawn of time." If we make such demands, in God's name, shall we not give to these noble women a guarantee that their boys who escape the hell of battle shall come back to them as clean, as pure, as wholesome as when they left? Shall we not say to them that their loved ones shall be protected from the harpies who would ruin both body and soul? I say to you that the American government shall give them that guarantee and, God helping us, the guarantee shall be made good!

This, my friends, is not a sentimental question. It is not solely a moral question. Sentiment and morals and decency aside, only plain common sense is needed to understand that an efficient soldier, the man who is able to stand the test to which the modern soldier is put, must be a man of the highest physical capacity, with a clear head, a steady nerve and moral as well as physical courage; and this the alcohol-soaked, disease-ridden, degenerate victim of vice can never be. Even if we care nothing for the pleas and prayers of mothers we must have clean soldiers.

With others I have urged upon the President and upon the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, that every possible restriction be placed around the military training camps and cantonments; and I am happy to say that there is evidence that the horrors attending camp life in previous wars will not be repeated in 1917. Both Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker, I believe, are earnestly endeavoring to keep camp life clean. I have personally visited both Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth and appealed to the Commanders to do all in their power to eliminate immorality and intemperance. The Commanders at both encampments are fully alive to the responsibilities resting upon them. They have assured me that they are faithfully and conscientiously enforcing the military regulations against drunkenness and vice. I have personally urged those in command of our Kansas regiments to leave nothing undone for the protection of our own boys, and I know they will do it. I believe the vigilance of the right-thinking Christian men and women of this nation has borne fruit and that the morals of the American army will be kept cleaner than that of any other army on which the sun ever shone.



A Sermon Picture

A SHORT time before the above picture was taken, there was a \$5,500 barn between the two silos. It burned down. The silos were unharmed. Ask E. H. Salisbury, Kirksville, Mo., who has since erected a new barn, what he thinks of the silos.

Consider the Silo

With forty per cent of the food value of corn in the stalks and leaves, silos are an economic necessity on the modern farm. Any agricultural leader, farm expert or banker can give a hundred reasons for silos. In these times of conservation and efficient food utilization—when grain prices are sky high, the silo is a money-maker from the start.

And the Concrete Silo

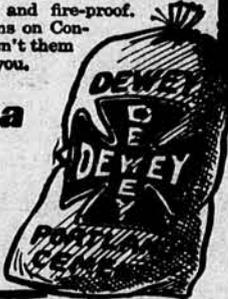
is the silo that stays put; that storms, fires, rats, cannot touch. Concrete means reasonable initial cost, no repairs, no repainting, no maintenance. Concrete means *permanence and dependability*.

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Lincoln, Illinois

For a Large Crop of Kafir

Growing Conditions are Favorable in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

NO ONE could complain of the weather of the last week. No better could be found in any summer resort in the country. We really need warmer weather to mature the kafir, which looks well since the rains. I see no reason why we should not now raise a good crop of kafir providing it matures, and this I think it likely to do. Threshing has gone slowly during the last week and there is still a large amount to do in this part of the county.

Many farmers planned on sowing much wheat in the corn fields. They thought corn cutting would come early and that by September 20 it would all be in the shock and out of the way. Then came the rains and now it appears corn cutting will be even later than usual. The corn in most fields is twisted considerably by winds which came with the rain and I don't know just how wheat sowing in the stalks is going to pan out.

Just what effect the recent good rains will have on the corn can be told later. Opinions today differ greatly among farmers but the general consensus is that we will now raise considerable corn. I have just been thru our fields and am of the opinion that we will raise more corn on this farm than in any season since 1914. A great deal of the corn which seemed at a standstill before the rain has now pushed the tassel well out and is silking. While such stalks have stood still for a long time there is a chance they can yet make a good ear. If they do, this part of the country will raise a great deal of corn; if not, the yield will not be more than 25 per cent of a fair crop.

The fodder growth on most upland fields here is the smallest I have ever seen it, and I have lived here 21 years. On this farm there is a very fair growth in all the fields and a normal amount in the field which was plowed and top planted. This field also will produce the most corn of any on the farm. This may be due to the deep plowing last spring but I think the more likely reason is the character of the soil, which is in most parts of a loose, moist nature.

It seems to be the general opinion that these rains will make a good crop of kafir. I see no reason now why it should not; the kafir is thrifty and is large enough so that heads may be expected in most fields inside of a week. This will give them 60 days in which to mature, for the average date of the first killing frost here is October 15. A good kafir crop will mean much to us this year; we not only need the grain but the fodder also will come in very handy. Well cured kafir fodder is a fine substitute for hay for horses and should be used instead because it is just as good and much cheaper than prairie hay at \$15 a ton. It will seem good to have kafir to feed to the chickens again, and I imagine they will appreciate it after their two months' diet of oats.

Being out of grain and with no show of getting a threshing machine inside of the next 10 days we made a borrowing expedition to a neighbor who had threshed out of the shock. This neighbor showed good judgment last spring in sowing about 100 acres of oats, which yielded well. We found him with the big bins in his large barn all full and 9 feet of oats in his silo, which is 18 feet in diameter. This is one of the years in which oats is a "money crop." Our neighbor before the recent drop in price sold a good many oats for 75 cents a bushel, which makes the average upland crop bring from \$30 to \$40 an acre.

For a time we fed the hogs on bundle oats which they ate fairly well but which required lots of drink to wash down. When we got the threshed oats we began feeding them dry but saw at once a better way of feeding could be found. We then fixed up an experimental dose which was so agreeable that we have fed in that way ever since. To each ½ bushel of oats fed we take 2 pails of water and ½ pail of shorts. We mix the water and shorts and then add the oats and let them soak for one feed to the next. The hogs are very

enthusiastic over this ration and keep us pretty busy at feeding time trying to find room to put it in their troughs. I had not thought oats could be made such palatable feed for hogs. For 10 head of old hogs we are now using ¾ of a bushel to a feed, and we feed twice a day. We shall keep on with the oats until corn gets hard, when we will feed corn enough to make the hogs salable.

There is nothing to be gained in these days of high priced corn in feeding roasting ears. One had better buy corn at \$2 a bushel than to feed corn so immature. To get at the real feeding value of a roasting ear just pick a few and hang them up for a week or 10 days to dry. You will then see just how much is being lost by feeding corn too green. Remember that this corn is going to be worth at least \$1.25 a bushel and that it is better to feed oats or buy old corn for a few days longer than to feed it too green.

Some days ago we dug the potatoes in the garden near the house. Now since the rain we have dug those in the main patch. We feared they would sprout, which would spoil them for eating purposes. The crop is short about 50 per cent from what it was last year but the quality is better. The potatoes are rather small but they are clean and solid. We have plenty for our own use and so cannot complain but we planted seed enough so we should have had 25 bushels to sell. The Eureka was better than the Early Ohio both in yield and quality.

Last year the ground was so dry and hot that potatoes lost much of their good quality before they were dug. Those too near the top turned soft and were entirely spoiled, while many of those deeper in the ground took on a yellow cast and were not good to eat. This year when the dry weather seemed likely to stay about everybody dug their potatoes to save them from the heat. Now the heat is gone but they would have had to be dug anyway for they have been ripe long enough so the moisture would have started sprouts at once. Potatoes will sprout after they have become ripe and have laid in the ground about three weeks if moisture comes. Our idea of something worthless to eat is a potato which has sprouted in the ground.

We have never had any loss from digging potatoes so early. On the contrary, potatoes so dug keep better and are of much better quality than those which stay in the ground until sprouts start or until injured by the dry ground. We do not put these early dug potatoes in the cellar but fix up a dark bin in the crib. Darkness is necessary to the potatoes and a crib usually is cool, especially a double crib. Use plenty of room so the potatoes can be spread out thin and there will be no trouble about keeping them until next spring. Keep them in the crib until cool weather comes next fall.

I have received a card from the chairman of the Coffey county threshers' association in which he says no attempt has been made to fix prices and that every man is at liberty to make his own price. In the vicinity of Lebo where Mr. King, the chairman, lives, the machine men are charging 6 cents a bushel for wheat threshing and 3 cents for oats, which seems very reasonable. I can see no reason why threshers should not have an increase in price; never before has grain sold at such figures and never before has the cost of running a machine been so great. If a man will do me a good job of threshing I am willing to pay a good price.

Teams are at work plowing in almost every field where plowing can be done. The acreage to be put in wheat this county. I don't know what the increase will be over last year but I believe it will be at least 100 per cent, and it can easily be 200 per cent. Farmers figure that even if the yield is not more than 10 to 15 bushels to the acre next year the crop will still be profitable with the minimum price fixed by the government at \$2 a bushel.

Oliver the Choice at Fremont



At the National tractor demonstration at Fremont, Oliver tractor plows and other Oliver products were drawn by forty-two different tractors. The same reason that caused sixty-five per cent of the tractor manufacturers not making plows to pull Oliver products in order to secure the best results from their tractors is the reason why you should insist upon an Oliver implement for use with your tractor.

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From the East and West

No Boundary Lines When it Comes to Showing Pep

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

WESTERN Kansas boys are the "get there" kind, but they have no monopoly on pep. Right here at home in Shawnee county we have a club that is showing genuine interest and doing team work with as much vim as any club in the state. And Shawnee county boys, have one of the smallest entries of pigs. County Leader Carroll Button had the misfortune to lose his early pigs and must depend upon a late litter. Edwin Holliday, president of the Berkshire club, bought a fine tried sow

duction record was too low to give him much chance for a prize but Carroll cleared about \$40 which wasn't so bad after all. He was right back in line again and altho very busy has made a live and efficient leader. Carroll is 16, Edward Holliday is 13, Roy Goodell and Raymond Currey are 11 and Fred Wilson is 13. All have Durocs except Edward and Roy.

Who can give me the Kipling quotation about "When East meets West"? Now we are moving away over to Ford county and getting acquainted with one of the "peppiest" clubs in the whole state. And the Ford county boys not only have pep—they have pigs. This club reports 41 pigs in the contest which is high for the entire state. They have 27 Durocs, eight Hampshires and six Polands. It's too bad that Arthur Marshall was unable to attend the meeting when this picture was taken for he is a live member and has the thrifty Poland entry. Carl Thomas and Arthur Marshall are 13, George Crecelius and Edward Friesen are 12 and George Buell is 11. All have Durocs except Arthur's Poland and Edward's Hampshire. Edward, by the way, is a director of the Hampshire breed club.

The Ford county boys have had three meetings. Attending one meeting at Dodge City they decided to go to a picture show. When the man in charge looked at their buttons and found out about the club he told them to go on in without buying tickets. It pays to be a patriotic pork producer you see.

No boy in the club can write more interesting letters than Carl Thomas sends in. "I was cultivating corn when Mr. Friesen came along with Edward and George Crecelius," says Carl in teiling about the third meeting. "It made a 100 mile drive for Mr. Friesen. We got George Buell and were very sorry that we could not go after Arthur Marshall. I stayed all night with George Crecelius and the next day we went fishing. We caught a big turtle and had lots of fun. We ate supper at Mrs. Friesen's and Mrs. Friesen sure knows what boys like. After supper Mr. Crecelius came after George Buell and me. After dinner Sunday we went to Dodge City, had a swim at the pool and visited the zoo and other places of interest. We had a sign on our car "Capper Pig Club, Ford County." We certainly had the time of our lives."

I'm quite sure the Ford county boys enjoyed this visit and we will try to keep them traveling on the good time road when they visit Topeka, for all five plan to come. Can't you fellows who are not meeting see what good times you are missing? Get busy now and line up for the big meeting at the Free Fair September 11-12-13. Be sure that the pig you are sending is in prime condition. Let's root for a championship for the Capper club.

Many retired farmers are having trouble in explaining to the barber shop crowd why they are not helping Uncle Sam by helping their tenants.



Left to Right: Roy Goodell, Fred Wilson, Carroll Button, Edward Holliday, Ray Currey.

only to have her disappoint him by bringing only two pigs. In all, the Shawnee boys only have 16 pigs entered. That's pretty discouraging when you must go up against clubs with more than twice that number in producing pork.

And failure to secure a good entry for the contest was not the only misfortune that came to our home boys. Raymond Currey's father was serving on the registration board at Elmont June 5 when a tornado came along, demolished the school house and injured Mr. Currey severely. He is well and strong again now tho and all the family feel thankful that it was no worse and that their home was not blown away. Many of the neighbors lost every building on the place and much livestock was killed. Raymond has six fine Duroc pigs.

The Shawnee boys first met with me some months ago. We had dinner together, "talked hog" and then all went to a show. The next meeting when the picture was taken I was too busy to go along so Earl Whitman, my assistant in handling the club work, joined the party. Carroll has a new Ford and they all had a look at Edward's pigs, then drove to Tecumseh and saw the Polands owned by Roy Goodell. Roy only has three pigs but he's mighty proud of them. Mr. Whitman took the picture at Roy's home.

Carroll Button was the 1916 Capper Pig Club representative for Shawnee county. His sow reared only two pigs last year but Carroll turned in a complete record along with a fine story telling how he fed and cared for the contest entry. Of course the pork pro-



The Ford "Get-There" Bunch. Left to Right: Carl Thomas, George Crecelius, George Buell, Edward Friesen.



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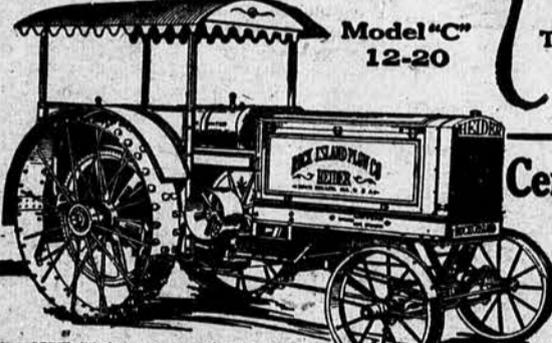
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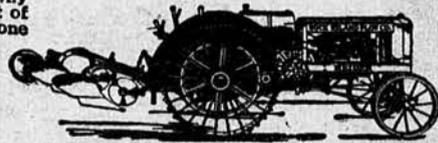
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Uncle Sam Has Many Helpers

Boys and Girls are Doing All They Can to Make It Possible for Their Country to Win the War

SOME PERSONS think that girls can't fight but I'm a girl and I can fight just as good as a boy, and fight the Germans, too. The potato bugs were eating our potatoes up so I went out to the patch one morning and picked off every one of those "German airships" and put them in kerosene and burned them. Then a few days later there were more bugs there so I fixed up some gunpowder in a gun (Paris green in a sprinkler) and went over the patch, shooting every bug I saw. My, there were Germans galore and I had to go over the patch again, but I guess that did them up for I haven't seen any since and the potatoes are growing fine.

I sometimes hoe weeds out of the watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, peanut and sweet potato patches, too. I've done something more than hoe weeds and kill potato bugs, tho. I've helped can strawberries, gooseberries, mulberries, and apricots and made plum jelly.
Eureka, Kan. Lillian Rochambeau.

Beth is a Worker. (First Prize)

There are three of us children old enough to fight the enemy. I am 11, brother Paul is 10, and Wayne is 9. Papa said he would give us 50 cents apiece if we would cut the weeds out of the corn field, so we take the long rows and cut as many as we can in the early morning.

We destroy the airplanes or potato bugs by putting them in cans of kerosene and spraying the vines. We had one fight with a submarine. The boys found a groundhog eating the beans and we chased it to its hole. Other submarines were ground squirrels which were destroying papa's corn.

I think the boys have been doing Red Cross work in giving first aid to the injured corn. They had a station which was a big umbrella for shade while one took a row back and down to uncover the corn that papa's cultivator covered. The other rested in the shade until his turn.

I have a garden of my own in which I have beets, peas, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers and cabbage. I had enough beets for a mess and canned one can. I have canned rhubarb and strawberries and shall can blackberries and pears and dry apples.

I have a flock of chickens which are entered as a contest flock in the Capper Poultry club. I am trying to raise my own feed for these chickens. When I found my corn was too thick I thinned it out and fed the extra stalks to the cows. When we prepared the vegetables for canning we fed the scraps to the chickens, so nothing was wasted.
Linwood, Kan. Beth Beckey.

A Poultry Club Member.

My work for my country this summer is raising chickens and tomatoes. I am a member of the Capper Poultry club and of a tomato club. I have always been taught to be economical but am trying harder than ever now to be saving.
Wamego, Kan. Frances H. Wilson.

Patriotism Means Sacrifice. (Second Prize)

I am 13 and sister Maud is 12 years old. We have set out 2,500 tomato plants and 3,500 cabbage plants this summer, and have helped hoe them and keep out the weeds. We also helped mamma hoe and plant a very large cucumber patch.

We have a garden all our own of beets, carrots, onions, radishes, peas and beans. Our married sister and her two little girls live with us, and we have a little sister of our own, so that makes three little ones for us to take care of besides helping with the housework.

We feed and water the hogs and take care of two horses so papa can work in the field. We expect to sell a good many tomatoes and cabbage and have tomatoes to can. We raise turkeys, chickens and ducks and had some goslings but the turtles got them. We have seven young turkeys which are growing very fast. We have a great deal of work to do as there are 13 in our family. We dried 3 gallons of peas and are going to dry some corn later.

We wish all the little children in Europe could have as much to eat as we have. We shall do all we can to help

Uncle Sam. We gave up going to picture shows this summer and put our money into the Red Cross fund.
Utopia, Kan. Edith McClintick.

Four Sisters are Busy.

Mamma said last spring that children can help their country so I decided to do some gardening. I have a row of lima beans 165 feet long, a row of bush beans nearly as long, and some hills of citron vines. I planted some peas, too, but they did not do any good because of the hot weather. I have tended my garden all by myself.

My little sisters raised onions and have good cucumber vines and one of my older



Every Girl Can Keep Chickens.

sisters is in a tomato club and has been doing good work in it. The other sister is working in the Capper Poultry club. She has been very busy with that but has some beans, okra and cucumbers besides.

All of us girls help mamma take care of her garden. I helped her watch for the big green worms on the tomato plants and we have killed 40 so far. I am looking out now for the striped bugs on the cucumber vines but have found none yet.

We earned our Fourth of July money picking bugs off the potato vines. Papa paid us 2 cents a hundred and we picked over 15,000 bugs. We have also pulled weeds for the pigs and papa pays us 2 cents for each wheelbarrow load we get.
Florence, Kan. Pauline Wells.

Lawrence Fights with the Soil.

I planted tomatoes, beans, onions, peas, cabbage, radishes, beets, parsnips, muskmelons, and potatoes this spring. Papa planted 31 acres of maize and it didn't come up so I had to replant it. I used a one-horse corn planter and planted the ground to corn. I also have 1 acre of Mexican beans.

I help mamma in the garden by hoeing weeds, digging potatoes, and setting stakes for tomatoes. I killed a lot of potato bugs this summer, too. I help papa in the cornfield sometimes. I am 11 years old. Don't you think I am doing my part to help my country?
Lawrence L. Robinson.
Fellsburg, Kan.

Uncle Sam's Right Hand Man.

Our clover was winter-killed so papa had me plow the ground over. Then I harrowed it twice. I disked the old corn ground and it was a difficult job when the wind blew. Then papa and I listed the ground. I rode on the corn planter, driving one horse. I also help papa cultivate the corn. After we go over it twice we are going to lay it by with a hoe. I have two pigs and am going to sell one of them this fall.
Dawson, Neb. Merle Mendenhall.

Egg Money to the Red Cross.

I am 10 years old and live on a farm near Winfield, Kan. I hoe corn for my father and also have a garden which I keep clean of weeds. I picked blackberries two days out of the week for four weeks. I also have 1/2 acre of water-melons.

When I have time to play I take my dog and go to the river to swim. I have six Buff Leghorn hens which lay nearly every day. I sell the eggs and give part of the money to the Red Cross.
Winfield, Kan. Eugene Calloway.

Leona is a Real Soldier.

I help prepare the meals, wash and wipe the dishes, sweep the floors and clean off the porches. I hoe in the garden, milk the cows, and feed and water the calves and chickens. We have a big orchard and vineyard and I help pick and can the fruit when it is ripe.

I raised over 230 chickens this spring by myself. I hitch up my driving horse and go to town with the cream and water and feed the hogs. Papa gave me a little orphan pig and I raised it by hand. This pig was a sow and she raised \$275 worth of pigs and then I sold her for \$28.

I helped shock wheat and planted corn by hand with the hoe. As the corn grew up the cattle began to break out in it and as the men folks were busy working in the field, I had to go out and fix up the fences. You can see from this that I can do as much for my country as a boy.
Harper, Kan. Leona Bergman.

Take off Two Letters

To behead and curtail a word, take off the first letter and the last letter. Here are some interesting examples: Behead and curtail.

1. Omits, and leave a shoe leather. (Answer: Skips—kip.)
2. One of three sea-nymphs, and leave anger.
3. Musical characters, and leave a musical instrument.
4. A copyist, and leave a child's bed.
5. An old and common saying, and leave a rambler.
6. Large waves or billows, and leave to insist.
7. Sealed or peeled off, and leave an inland sea.
8. Screeches, and leave the oil of the milk.
9. Chests, and leave to tender.
10. Wreathed, and leave an alcoholic drink.
11. Dishonest persons, and leave the center of a church.
12. Skrimpy, and leave a voice used by beggars.

Send in your answers to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by September 4. A package of postcards for each of the first five correct answers received.

The musical instrument in the puzzle in the August 4 issue is "guitar." Prize winners are: Bessie Burke, Partridge, Kan.; Betty A. Littlejohn, Fort Collins, Colo.; Elmer Jones, McLouth, Kan.; John Titus, Topeka, Kan.; and Ethel Gentry, Wichita, Kan.

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"There's a Reason"

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It isn't Patriotic to Use All Wheat Flour

BY EVA KITTLESON

BARLEY as a human food is beginning to show its value in the present wheat shortage. Housewives who have been using wheat flour exclusively are now turning to other cereals to make up the deficiency. Two barley products are already on the market in certain sections of the country: Barley flour and barley meal. The latter has a texture similar to that of cornmeal. Barley flour when mixed with water forms a non-elastic dough and must be combined with wheat flour for baking. Bread may be made successfully by using from one-half to two parts of barley flour or meal to one part white or whole wheat flour. The food value of barley is fully equivalent to that of hard wheat as protein, or tissue-building material, is found in

ing more flour if necessary. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Knead a second time, form into loaves and let them rise in the baking pan until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven from 1/2 hour to an hour, depending on the size of the loaves. White flour may be substituted for the whole wheat, if desired, and 2 tablespoons of sugar used in place of the molasses.

Barley Muffins.

One cup of whole wheat flour, 1 cup of barley meal, 1/4 teaspoon of salt, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 egg, 1 1/4 cups of sour milk, 1/2 teaspoon of soda and 2 tablespoons of lard. Sift the flour, barley meal, salt and baking powder together. Add the milk in which the soda has been dissolved, then the beaten egg and the melted lard. Beat well and bake in a moderate oven.

Barley Pudding.

Five cups of milk, 1/2 cup of barley meal, 1/2 cup of molasses, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 2 tablespoons of sugar and 1 teaspoon of ginger. Scald the milk and pour it over the meal. Cook in a double boiler for 20 minutes, then add molasses, salt, sugar and ginger. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake 2 hours in a slow oven. Serve hot or cold with cream.

Corn for Canning After All

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Many farmers would be happy if their cornfields should prove to be the pleasant disappointment that our sweet corn patch has been. When the hot winds ceased we thought we should do well to find enough for table use. We discovered a little later there would be enough to can some. The men carried the corn in one cool morning after a rain. What came last was spread out on the cement floor of the cellar. Two good women helpers arrived about 9 o'clock. One husked the corn, one blanched and did the filling of jars and the like and one cut from the cob.

We put the freshly husked corn in a flour sack and plunged into a boiler of boiling water. As there was usually enough in the sack to fill two quart cans, we allowed it to boil 10 minutes. This is 4 or 5 minutes longer than a small amount would need to be boiled. As a can was filled, we placed rubber and lid in position and set it in the canner of hot water. The fact that the can had been hot and the water poured over the corn to fill the can was boiling, made it possible to set the can in boiling water without breakage. After the last can was in, we closed the canner and boiled the whole batch for 3 1/2 hours. We think we did real well to can 40 quarts between 9 o'clock and 5 in the afternoon.

Some-club members have reported spoiled corn. We do not know just what mistake was made but it is probable that the corn was allowed to stand exposed too long during some part of the work. Few vegetables give so much trouble as corn. Like milk, it sours easily. One woman who always failed in canning corn found that if she placed a ripe tomato in the center of the can, the mixture would keep perfectly. Others may have had the same experience for the canning bulletin suggests a mixture of corn and chopped tomato. With a steam pressure canner, the sterilizing period for the two is 75 minutes for quart cans. One trouble a beginner is likely to have arises from filling the cans too full. Corn swells in boiling. In filling glass cans, we have learned to leave the corn 1 1/2 inches from the top.

Tomatoes have taken a new lease on life since the welcome rains. We find it necessary to nip off the ends of the vines to keep them from growing vines instead of tomatoes. The botany calls the tomato a berry. It is certainly about as easily canned as berries are. Tomatoes of the same stage of ripeness should be scalded together. We have a wire egg basket that cost a dime and has been a good help in scalding. We keep a kettle of water boiling on the stove. Ripe tomatoes kept in boiling water one minute and then plunged in cold water usually will skin easily. We use a sharp pointed

paring knife to cut out the hard core and, if possible, place the whole tomato in the tempered can. When pressed closely the juice will fill the spaces and no water is needed. A teaspoonful of salt to a quart of tomatoes is sufficient seasoning. Ripe tomatoes may be sterilized by cooking in boiling water 35 or 40 minutes.

Our baby nearly 15 months old has felt her second summer for some time. Some big teeth ambitious to make an appearance and the extreme heat have combined to cause a stubborn case of summer complaint. We found it advisable to substitute a prepared milk for the fresh cow's milk we had been using. The local doctor advised practically the same course as that suggested in a June number of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We have also had occasion several times to think and act upon the suggestion once given by an Oklahoma friend.

The friend said that when her big girls were babies cutting teeth, an old Iowa doctor had told her to take them out on the road. "Hitch up and drive over the road," he said, "anywhere, just so you keep going." Often lately, we have seized a chance to go for a drive. Generally, we have been obliged to leave the house in such disorder that an old fashioned good housekeeper would roll her eyes in horror if she should see it. The benefits of the ride may have been only temporary so far as the baby was concerned but they kept her contented and, in doing so, they proved restful for her mother. We offer the suggestion for what it is worth—a help for both mother and child. In this locality, very few children under 3 years of age have escaped without an attack of the dreaded "summer complaint."

Cleaning Paraffin

Don't throw away paraffin that has been over jellies even tho it may have become mixed with dust and trash after its first use. Many times paraffin can be cleaned with a brush in cold water. If this does not remove all the dirt, a specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture advises boiling the paraffin and straining it thru several thicknesses of clean cheesecloth. One straining ordinarily is sufficient, but if the paraffin does not seem clean, it may be heated and strained again.

Military Models Now

Military models are to be very popular this fall and winter. A pretty example is ladies' military cape 8406. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.



Girls' dress 8313 has a plain waist and a one-piece skirt. The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years.

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Anna Greenwood Sends a Message to the Girls

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

BREED CLUB pep is working these days. Maybe the new stationery helps. Girls are writing to their officers and to other girls in their own breed clubs and making lots of new friends. Anna Greenwood, the president of the Plymouth Rock club, sends a message to all the Plymouth Rock girls. The rest of you may read it too, if you will be very good. Anna says: "Dear clubmates of the Plymouth Rock Breed Club: As it is difficult to write a personal letter to every one of you, I will write a letter to be printed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We have one of the very best breeds of chickens there is and we want to make a good showing with them. I'd like to urge as many girls as can to send a trio to the fair. "We all have the list of names of girls in our club. I wish that on the first

county leader, and Florence Henry and Lurene McDougal were at the meeting with Beatrice but only Sadie and Beatrice were lucky enough to get to go to Doris's party. At both meetings the girls had the finest kind of time playing games, looking at the chickens, and holding their business session. The mothers served all sorts of good things for refreshments, too.

Labette county girls met with Lovena Taylor at Altamont. Idybel Bickford, county leader, and Audrey Filson drove over together. They took their cameras but did not get any pictures as it was cloudy all the time. The girls took their dinners out to a park where there were roses blooming and the grass was soft and green as a carpet. Just as they were enjoying their dinner it began to rain and all had to scramble to get out of the wet. The girls started home about 4 o'clock. Mrs. Taylor served bananas with whipped cream and cookies just before they started. The other girl in Labette county is Keren McCrary.

Here is a nice little letter from Estella Chaffee of Brown county. She says: "I guess I can't come to the fair, neither can my chickens. They were hatched after May 15. I am awfully sorry but I am going to take my chickens to the fair at Hiawatha anyway. Some of my roosters have been crowing for about three weeks. They were just 3 months old August 16. They crow every morning to tell me to come and feed them." Estella's chickens are Mottled Anconas. Maybe that is why they are so smart.

The pictures today show Lois Sargent and Ruth Shull of Riley county with Lois's farm flock of purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, and Letha Emery of Crawford county. Letha is holding one of her purebred Single Comb Brown Leghorns. She says, "The flag is for my country, the sunflower is for my state and the chicken is for my county."



Letha Emery of Crawford County.

of every month every member would write a letter to the club secretary, Marie Riggs, Banner, Kan. Then the secretary after reading these letters, could send them on to the first girl on the list who would send them on to the next name. By this means we can all become acquainted and keep in touch with the work the others are doing. Let's start the letters as soon as possible. Please, every girl suggest a club yell and colors. My suggestion for colors is black, buff and white as these are the colors among our chickens. I have not thought of a suitable yell yet. With best wishes for the success of the Plymouth Rock club, Anna Greenwood, president."

Isn't that a fine letter? It would be fun to try Anna's plan for a club letter. See if you can't get it started by the first week in September. I would suggest that every girl write small and on both sides of the paper to keep the postage down when the letters are put in one big envelope. These names should be crossed off the lists I sent you as the girls had to drop out: Goldie Currey, Marguerite Flarity, Rose Whitehead, Add Hazel McConnell, R. 2, Russell, to the list. Her name was left off thru a mistake.

Please remember, girls, that the breed club fee of 25 cents is due now. Some of the girls already have paid. Send it to the secretary-treasurer of your breed club and she will forward it to me. It isn't businesslike to leave dues unpaid for very long, and Capper Poultry Club girls are all trying to be business women, you know. Another thing. The secretaries who received free stationery should save it to answer questions from persons who wish to buy breeding stock after we begin to advertise in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you want stationery for personal use, you can buy as much or as little as you please at the rate of 1 cent for a letterhead with its envelope.

I wish I had room to tell you today about all the county meetings that have been held recently. Some of them will have to wait till another paper. Bourbon county had a meeting Sunday, July 22. Golden Nichols, Ava Whiteside and Anna Wunderly were present but Margaret Bean could not come. Washington county has had two meetings, one at the home of Beatrice Hamilton on July 17 and the other at the home of Doris Barkley August 9. Sadie Huffman, the

A Demand for Tractors

The demand for tractors for use on Kansas farms is heavy this season. The number in the state is more than 6,000, many having been purchased since figures were published March 1, according to W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "From all information obtainable the most popular size is approximately 12.5 horse power at the drawbar," said Mr. Sanders. "Most of the demand is for tractors suitable for farms of 200 acres, with a few inquiries for tractors suited for 160-acre farms."

"This indicates that either the number of horses is insufficient to supply power for cultivation or that there is an awakening among the farmers tending toward experiments along new lines in anticipating better and cheaper power. The use of mechanical power for all farming purposes in Western Kansas will increase in the future. Large tracts of land in that section have not yet been put under cultivation. With the proper utilization of tractor power this land could be made to contribute its bit."

Every pile of trash and every accumulation of old clothes or rags, whether in the attic, the cellar or the yard, is a constant fire menace to the home.



Ruth Shull and Lois Sargent.

Should I Buy a Young Bull?

The Untried Animal May or May Not Prove Valuable

BY E. G. WOODARD

GOLDEN SHYLOCK, a Jersey bull in the University of Nebraska dairy herd, has accomplished in the short period of four years what many breeders of dairy cattle have spent a life-time in obtaining. This bull has sired daughters that have increased the average production of the University Jersey herd 1,577 pounds of milk and 98 pounds of fat.

Nine of Golden Shylock's daughters have completed their first year's work with an average production of 6,613 pounds of milk and 359 pounds of fat. The dams of these cows during corresponding lactation periods produced an average of 5,036 pounds of milk and 263 pounds of fat. When it is noted that the dams with which Golden Shylock was mated were of more than ordinary merit, his work seems all the more remarkable because it requires a better bull to sire daughters that will raise an already high average production than it does to sire daughters that will show an increase over low producing dams.

Golden Shylock is mentioned merely to illustrate the fact that the character of the herd bull in use today determines the productivity of the dairy herd a few years in the future. The bull is the key to dairy herd improvement. The cows of a herd will never leave daughters uniformly superior to themselves in that herd unless those cows have had the help of a bull of a higher producing strain than that to which the cows themselves belong. In order to improve a dairy herd by breeding, the bull used must be better than the cows with which he is mated.

This fact makes it evident that time and expense should not be spared in the selection of a herd bull, for when he is selected and placed at the head of a herd, the future of that herd is largely determined.

Real Quality.

A bull to head any well established dairy herd should, of course, be of the same breed as the cows of that herd. It is folly to use a bull of one breed on the cows of another in the hope of developing an animal bearing the good points of both. The undesirable points are just as likely to combine as are the good ones. Further, the chain of inheritance which has been established in each breed by long continued selection for certain characteristics will be broken in the calves resulting from such a cross, so that there is no telling what characteristics these calves may transmit to their offspring. Where a dairy herd is being built up from scrub cows or cows of mixed breeding the bull selected should be a representative of that breed whose characteristics adapt it best to conditions under which it must work. In a case of this kind the breed should be decided upon after consideration has been given to a number of factors, chief of which are:

1. The popularity of the various breeds in the community. The more popular a breed is, the more readily will young stock of that particular breed sell, so that as a rule it is good business to select the breed of dairy cattle that already is well established in a given community.

2. The adaptability of the breeds to the conditions on the particular farm, such as grazing and care.

3. The market for the dairy products. The breed best adapted to the production of market milk will not always be the one best adapted to the production of butterfat.

Most men prefer to buy a young bull rather than an old one. However, both old and young have their advantages and disadvantages. The chief advantages of buying a young bull are as follows:

1. A young bull is easy to handle and he can be trained according to the method used by the purchaser.

2. The cost of transporting is small.

3. A young bull usually can be bought cheaper than one ready for service or mature.

4. There is less chance of buying disease with a young bull than there is with a bull that has been in service.

5. A young bull can be fed so as to develop up to the limit of his ability.

6. If a bull is bought young and proves to be especially valuable, he has a long period of usefulness before him.

The chief disadvantages of buying a young bull are:

1. A young bull is untried and the buyer must wait about three years after he is old enough for service before his merit can be known.

2. If a bull calf is bought one cannot be sure how he will develop. Some very nice looking calves develop into ungainly animals.

Important Factors.

The chief advantages of buying an old bull are:

1. It is possible to get a proved sire.

2. When an old bull is purchased his mature conformation is known.

The chief disadvantages of buying an old bull are:

1. An old bull is very likely to be vicious and hard to handle.

2. There is more chance of buying disease with a mature bull that has been in service for a number of years than in buying a young bull that has not been used.

3. If an old bull is to be shipped, the charges will amount to considerably more than those on a young bull.

4. An old bull may not last long.

Altho all of the factors mentioned may have some influence with the purchaser of a bull, still the fact remains that what is most wanted in a herd sire is the ability to improve the productivity of the herd and this ability can be detected with certainty in the tried bull. On the other hand, a person never can be sure of this ability in a young bull until he has been tried. The advantages are certainly in favor of the mature bull if he can be purchased at anything like a reasonable price.—The Berkshire World.

Figures on Montgomery Cows

Here is the official report of the Cow Testing association of Montgomery county, Kansas for June, 1917.

The association has 20 members, representing 385 cows; 103 purebred cows; 22 purebred sires in service. Four members do not keep sires, but are using purebreds.

There are four purebred Holstein herds; three purebred Jersey herds; 21 cows on official test. One hundred three purebred cows.

In the month of June we had three 50-pound cows; three 40-pound cows; 28 30-pound cows.

Butterfat sold for 38 cents; butter 35 cents wholesale; milk, 25 cents; retail milk, quart 10 cents and 12 cents.

Alfalfa is worth \$15; corn chop, \$3.25; bran, \$1.85; cottonseed meal, \$2.15; oilmeal, \$3.25; oats, 70c a bushel.

Corn is hurt by drouth, but will make silage and fodder; oats and wheat are average crops.

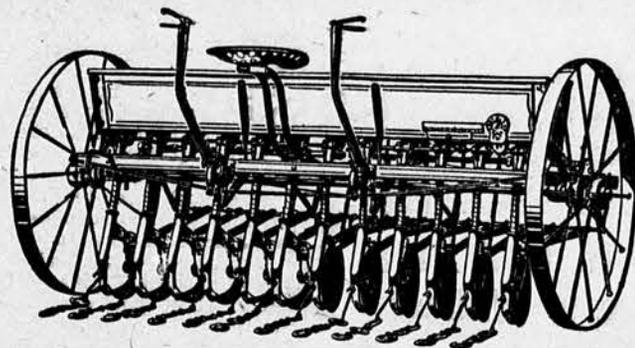
Geo. L. Eichler, Cow Tester.

Members.	No. cows.	No. making 25 lbs. or better.	Fat	Milk
Ed. K. Owen, Gh.	15	3	32.95	969.
W. W. Castillo, Gh.	10	3	29.64	926.4
H. N. Rice, GJ.	15	5	47.42	912.
J. R. Ladlie, J.	15	2	29.98	713.8
J. Hagner, GJ.	6	3	28.66	796.
Robinson & Shultz, PH	12	53.98	1134.5	
S. W. Douglas, GJ.	15	2	30.82	624.
Palmer & Barragar, Gs	20	6	37.93	807.5
F. E. Johnson, PH.	15	3	37.7	1110.
Fred Decker, GH.	10	1	25.7	555.
A. G. Stevens, PJ.	6	2	39.54	753.2
G. R. Wheeler, PH.	15	2	56.6	1764.2
A. J. McConnel, GH.	10	7	34.1	973.9
W. N. Banks, PJ.	20	9	34.62	659.6
J. A. Duncan, GH.	20	6	30.4	894.1
T. M. Ewing, PH.	6	5	56.12	1712.4
G. H. Ross & Sons, Ph.	7	7	39.5	774.

Plans for Pit Silos

An excellent bulletin on pit silos has just been issued by the government. This is Farmers Bulletin No. 825, Pit Silos, and it may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The authors prepared this publication after a careful study of Kansas conditions. Every man in Western Kansas who is interested in pit silos should send for a copy.

A pessimist: The farmer who figures out how much additional gasoline it takes to carry a flag on his tractor or automobile.



Right Planting Brings Profit

IF you are growing small grains for fun and not for the most profit, plant your seed any old way. But if you want every dollar of profit you can get, plant your seed right. Use an **Empire Jr., Hoosier, or Kentucky drill.** Right planting is more important than many farmers think. It often means profit where the other fellow has to take a loss.

The local dealer who handles these drills carries the drill best suited to your work. With his advice you can choose a drill that will plant your seed in your soil and plant it so that you have a much better chance of getting a bumper crop than if you planted in some other way.

The arguments for **Empire Jr., Hoosier and Kentucky drills** are far too many to be told here. The dealer will show you all about feeds, furrow openers, bearings, attachments, etc. He will give you reasons for buying his drill you cannot ignore. See him and talk this over with him, or write to us and we will tell you all about the best drill you can buy.

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 112 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS



It's Natural for a Hog to Wallow

Here's a good thing to do: Provide a wallow close to the feeding grounds to which add Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. As the hogs pass back and forth from the wallow to the feed trough, the DIP will kill the lice and cleanse the skin, while the DRIP will destroy the disease germs and the worms that pollute the ground. That will mean a clean, healthy skin, freedom from lice, a safeguard against disease and larger, better porkers.

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SILAGE provides an almost certain feed supply, says the Minnesota council of defense. The silo provides a means of keeping over for summer use, feed of high quality.

Three and seven-tenths acres of corn put into the silo supplies as much feed as 5.3 acres of corn cut and shocked.

A corn crop of 35 bushels to the acre will give about 7 tons of silage to the acre, with a gain of \$11 an acre over husking from the standing stalks.

The silo increases the livestock carrying capacity of the farm.

It provides storage for the whole corn plant when it is at its highest feeding value, and in handy form for both winter and summer feeding.

Silage stimulates and improves digestion during the dry-feeding period, and keeps cattle thrifty and fresh.

Feed is stored more economically and with less loss in the silo than as fodder or hay.

The best silage is made from corn cut when the ears are well ripened, but while the stalks and leaves are still green.

Silage is succulent, palatable, and bulky, and has a good effect on the digestive system.

A small amount every day during the entire winter is more beneficial than a large amount for a short time.

Silage is especially valuable in April and May, before the cattle are turned out to pasture.

No dairy farm is prepared for the more profitable production of milk that does not have at least one silo.

Silage-fed cows produce from 10 to 20 per cent more milk than cows which are fed fodder from the same acreage.

The winter grain ration may be reduced from 15 to 30 per cent by the use of good corn silage.

The silo most efficiently solves the problem of supplementing short pastures.

It makes the feeding of expensive concentrates at this time unnecessary except in the case of cows making large records.

Cows need from 25 to 40 pounds of silage a day, depending on their size and on other feeds available. Yearling heifers need from 15 to 20 pounds a day.

For young dairy heifers, silage lowers

the cost of rations, promotes health by the good effect on the digestive system, and aids in the development of large digestive capacity.

Beef Animals.

Silage is an economical and desirable roughage for the beef herd.

It is valuable for cows suckling calves because it increases the flow of milk.

The amount to feed every day will depend on the amount of silage you have. Twenty or 30 pounds a day is a good ration of silage.

Silage decreases the cost of grains in the feed lot.

Silage has the same relation to the sheep ration that it has to the cattle ration. Breeding ewes, however, should not receive large amounts.

Ewes should be fed lightly on sour silage. From 2 to 3 pounds a day is the right amount.

What Silage Won't Do.

It won't cause tuberculosis among cattle.

It won't cause cows to lose their teeth.

It won't shorten the lives of cattle to which it is fed.

Principles in Silo Building.

The silo wall should be perpendicular and substantially built.

The wall and doors should be air-tight.

The inner surface must be smooth in order to prevent air pockets.

The foundation should be broad and strong, and below the frost-line.

The height should be about three times the diameter.

A silo 12 feet in diameter and 36 feet high holds 87 tons of silage.

Filling the Silo.

Cutters from 16 to 20 inches with 15 to 25 H. P. engine and blower are usually more satisfactory than smaller rigs.

The cost of silo filling is greatly reduced if several farmers use a silo cutter co-operatively.

The thresherman may very often be prevailed upon to own a cutter and to postpone threshing long enough to fill several silos with threshing engine and crew.

Where one must own his own cutter, a 12-inch machine and carrier with 6-15 H. P. gasoline engine will give very satisfactory service.

A Good Chance for Kafir

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

Farmers are pleased over the prospects of a good kafir and cane crop. A month ago they were wishing for rain to save the corn and now that it has practically gone up the spout and the rains have come they have hitched their hopes to the kafir and cane. It appears that these two crops, with the moisture available at this time, will be able to make good. Of course the old saying that "there is many a slip twixt the cup and the lip" applies to kafir and cane the same as to other crops, but it is only reasonable to suppose that a good yield of grain from these two crops, and a large amount of roughness are assured.

A recent motor car trip, from the eastern part of the county to the western part and back, covering perhaps 100 miles and traversing a representative portion of the county, disclosed a very unusual condition of crops. In the main the wheat and oats were excellent, but the corn, kafir and alfalfa were very uneven. In the whole drive we did not see an alfalfa stack that measured up, so far as size is concerned, to those usually seen in the fields, and to make matters worse there was only about one of these small ones where in ordinary years several may be seen. Some fields of corn looked very promising, while perhaps just across the fence or road would be a field that looked as if it had received just as good attention in the way of cultivation but the stalks would be very small. After observing so many instances of fields in like condition one is brought to believe that the difference was either in the time of planting or in the preparation of the seedbed. All along the route, too, the kafir showed the same difference.

The recent rains, followed by hot, sultry weather, have been the cause of

the wheat that is still in the shock becoming badly sprouted, and one of our recent jobs was assisting a neighbor in resetting about 30 acres of wheat in that condition. There is a damp, slick feeling about the straw and an odor that is repulsive, and then with every badly sprouted bundle that one encounters comes a realization that that bundle represents a loss and in a year, too, when wheat prices are soaring skyward and in a time when every bit of food is needed. Practically all this loss might have been avoided by stacking. Not only that but the owner might have been plowing instead of resetting his grain and wondering when the thresher will come.

Since our supply of old corn was exhausted two weeks ago we have been feeding the brood sows threshed oats and find the change a most excellent one. They have gained in flesh and their general condition is improved greatly. When they farrow, which will be in a few weeks, we will be surprised if they do not bring large litters of strong, thrifty pigs. We have always found oats a splendid feed for sows both before and after farrowing.

A Fourth District View

It is far too early now, and there are too many pressing matters outside of party for any definite shaping up of the senatorial situation, but this much will be agreed to by common consent—that if any of the other excellent gentlemen, probable aspirants, or who "have the matter under consideration," expect to outdistance the Capper candidacy, they would better be joining the training squad.—Marion Record.

Crawford: "As you watch those kids playing in the snow I suppose you wish you were a boy again?" Crabshaw: "You bet I do. Then I could catch that young rascal who just soaked me with a snowball."—Credit lost.

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Thousands of Automobile Experts Will Be Needed at Home to Take the Places of the Mechanics Who Are Called to Enlist

Our first army of 1,000,000 men will be supplied with 70,000 trucks. This equipment of trucks will naturally call for at least 140,000 experts to handle them. The pay for rated mechanics in the army is from \$36.00 to \$99.00 a month, or more than double the pay of a private soldier.

Increasing the crop yield in America means applying POWER farming extensively. Expert men must come forward to drive and repair thousands of new tractors. An expert tractor man is paid from \$3 to \$10 a day or more than double that of an untrained farm hand.

AN OPPORTUNITY lies before you, who promptly take advantage of this situation! Whether you stay home or enlist for war, you, who can qualify as an automobile and tractor operator and mechanic, are in line for better positions, extra good pay and greater service to your country. A training of this kind remains valuable as long as you live. It will give you profitable employment long after the war is ended.

Decide today to prepare yourself! In the Wichita Automobile and Tractor School I can fit you thoroughly and completely in from six to eight weeks. Men of many ages are now here in school. You are never too old to learn. Read further details in this advertisement. Then mail the coupon for my free Book, "The Way to a Better Job," which tells all about what I can do for you.

Wichita Is the Motor and Tractor Center

The home of this big practical school is **Wichita**. Wichita is the Commercial and Educational center of the great Southwest. Wichita is a clean city with no saloons, joints or dives, no Sunday shows, no vice or temptations. Wichita is interesting and beautiful, full of business and life and energy. It is the home of the Jones Automobile Factory and the Mid-Continent Tire Factory. Wichita also is the very center of the territory where most automobiles and tractors are owned. Kansas right now are arriving by the thousands. Men who are trained here find themselves at headquarters. Highly paid positions call to our graduates from every more automobiles and tractors. More automobiles and tractors mean a greater demand for men who know how. See coupon below for book of particulars.



This Is My Equipment

The Wichita Automobile School is a big, clean, Kansas institution of straight-forward principles, honestly advertised, honorably conducted, incorporated under Kansas laws—a complete, up-to-date plant, occupying an entire three story building on North Topeka Avenue, including 21,000 square feet of floor space, besides a 40-acre tractor farm. In addition to this modern school building and tractor farm, my school is equipped with the latest modern power machinery, lathes, oxyacetylene welding plants, vulcanizing plants, forges, automobiles from one cylinder up to 12 cylinders, and the leading makes of tractors. In fact as complete an equipment as you will find anywhere. Students have individual lockers and sanitary wash rooms. My students have the advantages of instructors who are thorough. These instructors not only know and are experts themselves, but they can impart their knowledge to others. Under the instruction of my teachers, students drive cars, drive tractors, do repair work, weld, vulcanize, take machines apart, put them together and become familiar with every tool, machine, motor part, and principle. The machine shop training given in my school fits students for shell making and other machine shop work which is valuable in munition factories. Our free book describes and pictures the plant fully. Send the coupon.

I Give Complete Training

When a graduate leaves my school he is an absolute expert in the following lines of work:

General Automobile Mechanics, Tractor Engineering, Lathe and Machine Work, Electric Lighting and Starting Systems, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Battery Work, Vulcanizing, Automobile and Tractor Salesmanship, Garage Management, Chauffeurship.

I give practical instruction in all these branches in one complete course. No extras, no books, charts, blue prints, or anything else to buy. My students get individual experience—they do things themselves and become independent for life. Don't let another week pass—mail the coupon now.

You Learn by Actual Experience

Our method of instruction is by just plain everyday practical experience on real automobiles and tractors. You learn by actually doing the work with your own hands, with competent instructors to show you every step. I know you can't fall with this kind of teaching. I have trained hundreds of men and they are now making a success in the work. What others have done you can do. Write today for Free Book. Use the Coupon.

The Work Is Easily Learned

Don't imagine this school work is hard. We make study simple and easy. Anyone can understand, and understand perfectly so he will know all the rest of his life. You'll find much to interest you every minute.

BEGIN AT ONCE! School is open the year around. You can begin right now. Only six to eight weeks are needed to make you a graduate and entitle you to a diploma.

Room and Board Cheap

By special arrangements, I locate my students in wholesome moral homes, where influence is good and accommodations inexpensive. Board and room under these conditions only cost from \$4.00 a week to \$4.50 a week, according to your desires. Students live well. Fresh farm produce, fresh air, and invigorating school work keeps the students healthy.

Free Employment Department

I am in touch with practically all the big automobile and tractor employers in this section. They send to me for skilled men. They know my graduates can do their work well. I fill these positions without charge, and should old graduates wish to change positions, I find new places for them, as often as they desire. NINETY-FIVE per cent of my graduates are out making their way with the instruction I gave them. Mail coupon now for letters from graduates who are holding good jobs with the training obtained here.

Tuition Charge Lowest

Nowhere can you find a better equipped school than mine. I'll put my instructors up against any. My school offers everything any other school offers and has some equipment other schools don't have. I'll put my graduates up against the graduates of any other school and prove that my school thoroughly trains them—actually makes men all around experts. In spite of this superior instruction I charge much less than others, but the rising costs of material and labor, compel me to increase my tuition fee soon. However, on account of the country's present great need, I shall enroll students later on you can have the benefit of the present rate by writing at once. You will save money by acting now.

My Guarantee

I guarantee to fit my students for army truck service, garage and repair shop work, farm tractor work and other big pay positions. Sometimes they are ready in six weeks, sometimes eight weeks. But whatever time is required they can take. My scholarships are for life. Come and stay until absolutely competent. Take this training now and then come back any time you want to, without extra cost. See coupon.

Just Mail the Coupon

Just ask for my book. You need not agree to come, just give me your name. I'll write you fully and see personally that you need not pay the increased price. But don't delay. **FILL IN THE COUPON BELOW AND MAIL TODAY.**

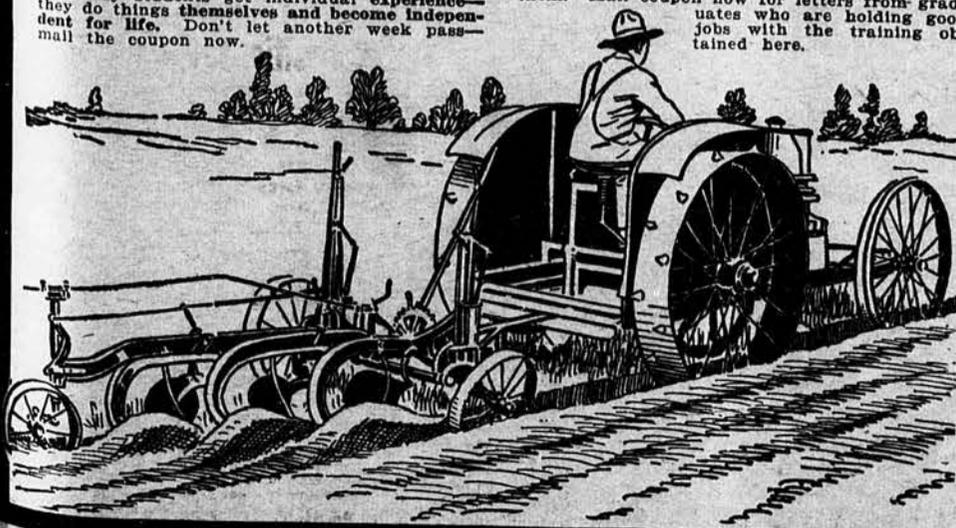
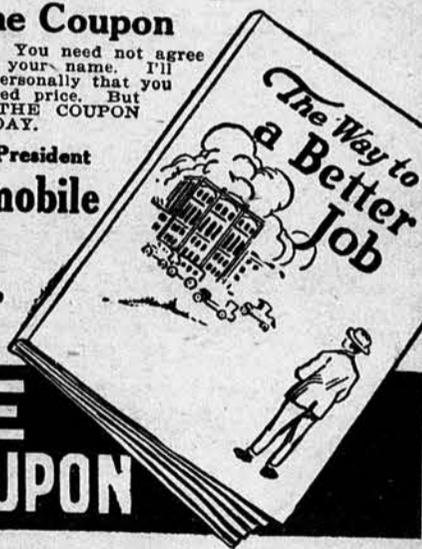
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97 N. Topeka Ave.,
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Without obligation on my part, send me your FREE Book entitled, "The Way to a Better Job," and reserve for me the present low tuition rate, good either now or later on if I should decide to attend your school.

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A Real Tractor Bargain

We have six Pioneer Pony 15-30 Engines, which have been slightly used for demonstration only. These Engines are priced at \$850.00 delivered at any point in Kansas and guaranteed for one year from date of purchase.

We also sell the Grand Detour Tractor Plows

The Baldwin Sales Company
417 South Main, Hutchinson, Kansas

KANSAS FREE FAIR

TOPEKA, SEPT. 10-11-12-13-14-15, 1917

SIX BIG DAYS AT THE BIG FREE FAIR. The gates stand open day and night. The beautiful 86-acre fair ground, all of the 24 permanent buildings and every exhibit is open and free to everybody. No admission charged except races and shows.

MAMMOTH LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS

The new Agricultural Hall will be crowded with exhibits of the farm, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, the Junior and Home Made departments. A big display by Mother and Daughter Canning Club, Culinary, Art and Textile exhibitors. Ten barns devoted to livestock.

24 HORSE RACES

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons will be devoted to harness and running races. \$7,500 in purses. Kansas Derby.

THE BIG FREE FAIR

AUTO RACES

Fred Horey, the world's champion, will defend his title in a match race for a purse of \$1,000.00 on Saturday.

30 BIG SHOWS

The Con T. Kennedy Shows will furnish the amusement on Sunflower Trail where there will be 30 clean and entertaining Coney Island Shows and the Big Night Spectacle The Siege of Verdun and The Battle in Skies.

KATHERINE STINSON—CHAMPION WOMAN FLYER

Katherine Stinson, champion woman flyer, is only 20 years old, but is famed as a flyer. She loops-the-loop, flies upside-down, does the death drop. Miss Stinson will fly on Saturday, "Katherine Stinson day," and will race Fred Horey the auto champion.

PEOPLE'S PAVILION—AN EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

In the People's Pavilion, under the auspices of the Kansas Council of Defense, lectures and demonstrations in food conservation and production will be held daily and each day a Mother and Daughter Canning Club will give a canning demonstration.

\$30,000—IN PREMIUMS—\$30,000

500 Shot Repeating Daisy Air Rifle



FREE!

Boys this is the best Air Rifle you have ever seen. The Genuine Daisy—Shoots 500 times without reloading. It is an extra strong shooter and perfectly accurate. You can have a world of pleasure and enjoyment out of this rifle besides it teaches accuracy of the eye and trains steadiness of the nerves. You can learn to be an excellent marksman with this rifle. It's just the gun for you boys who are not quite old enough to have a regular target.

SEND NO MONEY I want to give every boy one of these fine rifles FREE and POSTPAID—All I ask is just 2 hours easy work among your closest friends and neighbors, giving away FREE only 10 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards in connection with my big liberal 25c introductory offer. Any wide-awake hustling boy can easily do it in 2 hours—show the big boys what you can do. Write me TODAY.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 612 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

About Vaccination.

My boy was drafted. If our country needs him, we shall try to give him up cheerfully. But what is worrying me now is about this vaccination. He was vaccinated about five years ago when he entered high school and he had quite a bad time with his arm, and at the same time one of our neighbor boys was very bad, too, so it seemed as if he might lose his arm. Now I wish to know if it is necessary that the vaccinating be done and if so can it be done so as not to injure his health.

WORRIED MOTHER.

Much of the prejudice against vaccination comes from a lack of knowledge on the subject. At this time when so many persons are being vaccinated against typhoid fever, I am surprised to find how few persons distinguish between typhoid vaccination and small-pox vaccination. Newspapers sometimes print stories of the terrors of routine vaccination of troops, that tend to create groundless apprehensions. I read one such recently in which the writer spoke of the "spurt of blood" that follows the introduction of the surgeon's needle. It is indeed a rare case in which even a drop of blood spurts when the surgeon inserts his needle to inject the small amount of fluid that constitutes a dose of anti-typhoid vaccine. If any soldier faints in the process it is due not to pain but to the psychic effect of anticipating a dreadful ordeal. In the recent vaccination of students at Washburn college, a long line of young girls filed past me and received the load of my hypodermic syringe without so much as a quiver. These were Kansas girls, of course, and therefore not of the everyday variety; yet a soldier can surely stand what they did. As to the after effect of anti-typhoid vaccination, it is frequently so light as to pass without notice. In a small percentage of cases there is fever, with its accompaniment of aching and distress, the following day, and frequently the arm feels sore for 24 hours. But in my experience, I have no knowledge of sore arms such as sometimes come after small-pox vaccination.

The son of "worried mother" having had such a hard time with his previous vaccination may hope that it was a successful "take." If so, his vaccination on entering the army may not take at all and in any event will be mild. I do not wish to give the impression that a badly inflamed arm means a successful vaccination. Often it means, instead, that infection has occurred. It is not to be denied that the first successful vaccination against small-pox causes some disturbance for several days both in the arm and the general system. But it is a trifling matter for the average, healthy, young man, and aside altogether from considerations of his army life he is well repaid for the trouble by the knowledge that he is now safeguarded against small-pox. In the comparatively rare cases in which the vaccination causes serious trouble the man is well cared for. There is no option given the recruit. The good of a whole army is to be consulted in preference to his personal choice and whether he will or won't, the young man who enters the service, by draft or any other route, is obliged to submit to the routine of vaccination. In view of statistics and general results it is quite absurd to have any dread of it.

A Cure for Epilepsy.

I am a woman of 33 with two small children. I have had epilepsy all of my life at long intervals and now find the attacks becoming more frequent. I hope you can tell me an absolute cure, for I am afraid my children may have the same thing.

L. D. S.

I am sorry that I cannot give you any great encouragement. You do not say how severely you are affected, which is a very important feature in judging the probability of recovering. I strongly advise you to get into communication with the state hospital for epileptics at Parsons, Kan., and get advice. It is wasting time to go to the ordinary physician in general practice for such a purpose. It is highly important that you bear no more children.

About Adenoids.

My little girl was examined at a Better Babies contest a few months ago, and the doctor said that she had adenoids and would never be well unless they were removed. I have a great objection to operations and would like you to explain the necessity of this.

YOUNG MOTHER.

In the first place adenoids, sometimes called adenoid tissue, are glands of much the same nature as the tonsils. Every

child has them. In the normal condition they attract no attention and by the age of puberty have served their purpose and disappear. You cannot see adenoids, if you open your mouth wide and depress the tongue you can see the back wall of the mouth cavity, the pharynx. The adenoids have their place on this wall where the throat and nose passages meet, and just up out of sight. When they become swollen and enlarged they block the nasal passages and obstruct proper breathing thru the nose. The child, being obliged to breathe thru the mouth, drops it open and assumes the vacant expression known as the "adenoid facies." Some of the most common symptoms of adenoid vegetations are mouth-breathing, running nose, cough, earache and deafness. A child who really suffers from such an obstruction is certainly entitled to an operation for its relief.

Blood Pressure.

I have been under treatment for some time for a disturbance in blood pressure. I don't feel that I am getting any better. Is the best treatment for this trouble medicinal or should it be corrected by diet? I have been working under a good deal of strain lately and certainly would like to find something that would do me some good.

A. C. L.

Disturbed blood pressure is a symptom of many different things. If lower than normal, it may indicate anemia, valvular heart disease, or general debility; if above normal, which is the more common form of disturbance, it may be due to insufficient kidney action, to nerve tension, to indigestion, or to chronic disease of the arteries.

You would be greatly benefited by a complete rest in bed for a week. Rest from work, from visiting and from eating. Live on a milk diet. Drink freely of water to increase elimination. After a week of it you will feel so much better that you will be willing to continue a modification of diet and labor. Persons with high blood pressure usually are helped by leaving off protein food, such as meat and eggs. You will get enough in milk and cheese. A spare diet, rest and freedom from worry will do more for you than medicine, tho it plays its part, chiefly in keeping up free elimination.

A Head Injury.

My 3-year-old boy fell off a gate and hurt his head yesterday. He cried a great deal, at first seeming in much pain, but finally quieted down and was going off to sleep when grandma came. She woke him up at once and said it was dangerous to allow a child who had an injury to the head to go to sleep, as he might become unconscious. So we kept him awake until our bedtime, tho it was a hard job and he was very cross. He seems all right this morning. I want to do the right thing by my children, and I wish you would tell me why it was necessary to keep the boy awake.

MRS. B. F. S.

I know of but one reason—to please grandma. The idea that a child with a head injury must be kept awake is an old superstition. It grows out of the fact that cranial injuries of a serious nature do not show their worst symptoms at first. There is a slow hemorrhage. After the first shock of pain the child stops crying and seems to feel better but gradually is overcome by stupor which is due to the increasing hemorrhage. Seeing the child sink into a sleep and perhaps never awaken, those who did not understand the situation have thought that if only the sleep could have been prevented the child might have recovered. Thence comes the argument that an injured child should be kept awake. But it is all foolishness. If it is stupor overpowering the little one, no efforts will prevail against it, and if it is natural sleep it is to be encouraged. Let the child sleep.

Destroy the Weeds.

You wrote some time ago about hay-fever being caused by weed pollen and how a campaign was being carried on in New Orleans against it by destroying the weeds. It is some job to destroy all the weeds around my place but if you will tell me the worst ones, I might go after them. I have understood it was golden-rod and roses. We don't have either.

F. B. K.

Neither roses nor golden-rod are guilty. Both are insect pollinated and make no trouble except after direct inhalation, such as might occur if you use them for table or room decorations. The worst weeds for hay-fever in your part of the country are rag-weed and cocklebur, good weeds to eradicate.

H. D. S. The matter of which you write need not distress you. It is a perfectly natural function of the body that causes no drain on the system.

B. B. S. I do not know whether a rejection by a local exemption board will stand permanently. In later calls the physical requirements might be so amended that a man now rejected would become eligible.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Wants to Be a Stenographer.

What branches of study must one take up to become a stenographer? Does one necessarily require a high school education? Could one take up this work at any of the agricultural colleges and be eligible to a steady job? LASSIE.

No particular course of study is required to become a stenographer. While a high school course is not required it is of very great advantage to the stenographer to have a fairly good education, the more complete the education the better. Having had experience with a number of stenographers I speak advisedly. A great many young stenographers do not give satisfaction because they do not know how to spell. A great many of them fail because they do not understand the meaning of the English language or even of words quite commonly used. As a result they hear what the one giving dictation says but they do not understand. Nothing gets on the nerves of one more than to dictate a letter to a stenographer and have it come back to him for signature only to find that the stenographer has made him say things he never dreamed of saying.

I think that shorthand and typewriting is taught in almost all of the agricultural colleges.

More Fence Trouble.

In 1864 a hedge fence was set out on what was supposed to be the dividing line between the lands of A and B. A survey made 17 or 18 years ago shows this hedge about 16 feet from the line on B's land. All of the partition fence except about 200 rods was moved over at the time of the survey. A did not live on his farm at the time of this survey and says that it was not correct. He refuses to permit B to hitch to his A's hedge fence. B tries to keep the wire up and A tears it down. When B's cattle get into A's field A shuts them up. B has tried to get the surveyor out but he seems indifferent. Is there any way B can have that fence put up without a lawsuit? If the fence is put on the line does the hedge fence belong to B?

SUBSCRIBER.

A hedge fence is not a legal fence unless so voted by the voters of the township. Assuming, however, that they have voted then B's remedy is to call in the fence viewers and let them determine what part of the division fence shall be built by A and what part by B. If the survey mentioned was made as provided by law and the result made of record, it stands as the correct division line until proved to be incorrect. The hedge fence being on B's land belongs to him.

Widows' Pension Law.

What is the Widows' Pension Law? Can a woman who has been divorced get a pension? I am trying to support three children less than 8 years old. A READER.

The Widows' Pension Law provides that a widow who has to support children less than 16 years old and who is without other means than her own labor, or even if she is not a widow but has a husband who is so disabled by illness, insanity or other disability as to render him unable to support his family and thereby making the wife the sole support of the family, the county commissioners may give her a pension not to exceed \$25 a month. To get the pension she must have been a resident of the county for at least a year prior to making the application. The weakness of the law is that it leaves it optional with the commissioners whether they will grant a pension in any case. From your statement I believe that you come within the requirements of the law if you have been a resident of the county for one year.

Rights of Wife and Children.

A man left his wife in Illinois, took her money, came to Kansas and lived with another woman as his wife. With his lawful wife's money he bought land in Kansas and mortgaged it, and then let it go for the mortgage. Can his wife or child recover the land? It has been 20 or 25 years since the land went for the mortgage. READER.

His lawful wife could have had the mortgage set aside if she had begun her action in time. I fear that she has lost on her rights.

Cutting Ditch.

Have the county commissioners any right to cut a ditch across a road and thru a man's pasture for a short cut to the creek on the cutting of the ditch is likely to drain the pasture? What is the law about draining water out of its natural channel? C. C.

The county commissioners would have the right to establish such a ditch only

after a petition had been signed by two or more adjacent landowners asking that such ditch be established, and filing a bond sufficient to cover expenses of establishing it. Without such petition and notice to you and a hearing, at which time you would have a right to present your reasons why the ditch should not be established, they would have no right to open a ditch across your land.

Under our drainage district law it might, in some cases, be permitted to change the channel of a stream in order to get more perfect drainage; otherwise the law forbids the changing of the channel of a natural water course.

Question of Title.

Mrs. A had a deed to land in her name. She and her husband made a deed to B. The deed was left in escrow with a person who kept it for four years. A died and the court appointed an administrator who let the land sell under a mortgage and for taxes. Then the administrator redeemed the tax sale and took a tax deed to his wife; then got a deed to himself under mortgage sale, but failed to place either deed on record until after the deed made by Mrs. A and husband to B had been placed on record. What would Mr. B have to do to get his rights? The acts of the administrator evidently were fraudulent. L. J. L.

To begin with, unless 18 months have elapsed since the date of the mortgage sale, B has the right to redeem the land by paying the mortgage judgment with 6 per cent interest and the taxes with penalties. If he was not made a party to the original suit to foreclose the mortgage he should go into court, ask that the judgment be set aside and he be made party defendant. If he was made a party to the suit and has allowed the time of redemption to pass without doing anything I fear he is up against it.

German Churches.

Why does not the government make the German ministers preach in American, and why not require them to pass an examination? Do the people think that Americans would be allowed to go over to Germany and set up an American church? Could these German schools be closed? A READER.

The right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience has always been one of the most cherished privileges of American citizenship, and to interfere with that right even in war time would, in my opinion, be a great mistake, as would be an effort to prevent Germans from maintaining schools where their own language is taught if they so desire. However, the teaching of German in the public schools at public expense is an entirely different matter.

Wants to Learn a Trade.

Has Kansas any state colleges or schools where a person can learn a trade without paying tuition? If so where are they? What trades do they teach? Does it make any difference if the person has not a high school education on entering the school? C. C.

The agricultural college at Manhattan; the branch agricultural college at Hays, and the Manual Training School at Pittsburg, Kansas, devote a good deal of attention to industrial training such as blacksmithing and carpentering, but perhaps they can scarcely be said to give a complete training in any trade. Write to these institutions and get their catalog showing just what the courses of study are. No tuition is charged Kansas students but a small entrance fee is required. You can enter the preparatory department without a high school education.

Naturalization.

A was born in England and came to America when he was 6 years old. His father took out naturalization papers before A was 21. Does that make A a citizen of the United States?

If A is not a citizen of the United States are his children who were born here British subjects and subject to serve in the British army?

At what age can A's children be compelled to serve in the British army, provided they are British subjects? B. C. N.

The naturalization of A's father before the son reached his majority would make A a citizen of this country. A being a citizen, of course his children are citizens but having been born in this country they would be citizens regardless of whether their father was a citizen. Of course they are under no obligations to serve in the British army.

Better Not Go.

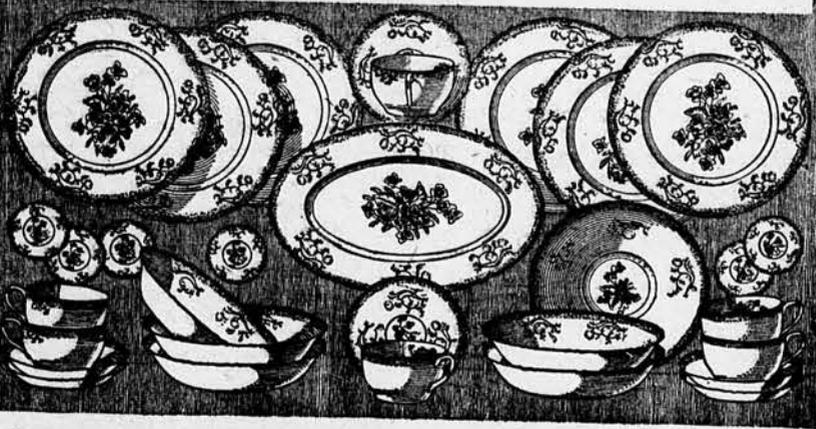
I am wanting to go on business to another country. Would this be considered desertion after registering June 5? SUBSCRIBER.

No. The only thing required of you is not to get out of reach of the government call in case your name is among those selected.

Bone Dry States.

How many states are bone dry and what ones? INTERESTED READER. I do not know.

Join The Capper Dish Club And Receive A Dinner Set Free



As long as the world goes on every woman will love pretty dishes—not the kind you see every day, but the exquisite, ultra fashionable kind; the pure white decorated with a cluster of beautiful wood violets surrounded by green foliage such as we offer you herewith. We have hunted a long time and have searched the country over to find a set of dishes that we could offer the lady readers of this paper as something so far above the ordinary that all other dish offers would pale by comparison. Here is a set of dishes that you will be proud to put on the table when "company comes." The set consists of six plates, six cups, six saucers, six fruit dishes, six individual butter dishes and one large meat platter.

Selected For Its Exquisite Decorations

We selected this design on account of its delicate coloring, the exquisite decorations. When you entertain friends and they see your lovely-table service, you will find them loud in their praise of the excellent taste you have shown by selecting this set. Join the Capper Dish Club and get this beautiful dinner set, full size for family use, free.

31 Pieces

Freight Prepaid

How to Join The Capper Dish Club

We are very anxious that you join our Dish Club. We have given away hundreds of these dinner sets and they have made many friends for us. Now it is your turn to get one free. Write your name and address on the coupon below, mail it to us and we will immediately send you an assortment of beautiful patriotic post cards so that you can show them to your friends and give them in connection with a special offer. As soon as you mail the coupon to us we will send you the supply of patriotic post cards without any money in advance and full particulars of our "easy for you" plan. You will be surprised to know how easy it is for you to get a Dinner Set.

Mail the coupon today as this offer may not appear again.

CAPPER'S DISH CLUB, TOPEKA, KAN.

CAPPER'S DISH CLUB, DEPT. 31, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Gentlemen—I want to get a 31 Piece Dinner Set free by your special plan. Please send me the assortment of Patriotic Post Cards and the particulars of your offer.

Name..... Town..... R.F.D..... Box..... State.....

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through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 105,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

WINTER KILLING OF WHEAT PREVENTED

Millions of dollars were lost by seeding winter wheat last fall in loose, lumpy, unpacked and poorly prepared seed beds. Will it pay to seed in such seed beds again?

Western Pulverizer, Packer and Mulcher

Prevents winter killing by putting the seed bed in perfect condition. Requires less time, with less work and horse-power, and produces a perfect stand with one-third less seed. LET US PROVE IT TO YOU. It has done it for others. It will do it for you. Send for free illustrated catalog containing full information and prices direct to you. This book is worth its weight in gold to any farmer or land owner.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Hastings, Nebraska, Box 603.



Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for September 2. The Shepherd of Captive Israel. Ezekiel 34. Golden Text. Jehovah is my shepherd; I shall not want. Ps. 23:1.

When the 10,000 Jewish captives were carried away into Babylon in B. C. 597, Ezekiel was among the number. He was settled in an unknown place called Tel-Abib, or Corn-hill, near the Chebar River. This river probably was a canal or a tributary to the Euphrates, near Babylon. Here in a house of his own he endeavored for 22 years to serve his people.

Buzi, a priest in the family of Zadok, was Ezekiel's father. Born in Jerusalem, Ezekiel's perfect familiarity with the Temple services indicates that he had officiated in these services as a priest himself. No doubt as a man of great moral courage, his character was impressive, but his message at first met with rejection. Nothing is known of his later life, but it has been said that he was a pastor rather than a prophet. The thoughts and principles of the priesthood controlled his conduct, and he was always found watching over the individual souls as well as trying to claim the ears of the people.

In this manner he became the keeper of the flock of Hebrews, who were exiled from Jerusalem and held captives in Babylon. And from this period one finds in these people a new aim, the real worship of God, and with its increase, the diminishing allurements of the heathen idol worship which surrounded them.

To thoroly appreciate the beauty of Ezekiel's story of the Shepherd of Captive Israel, one has to become familiar with the beauty of the natural parable of God's love and a shepherd's life, as known thruout the agricultural districts of Palestine.

The Eastern shepherds are very unlike our modern ones, and between the shepherd and his flock there grows a union of attachment and tenderness. Alone in those vast solitudes of burning skies and clear starry nights, with

where the shepherds draw water for their flocks to drink. But on the mountainsides, the shepherds make their own drinking-troughs by selecting some turn or nook in the stream's course which can be stilled by a dam and made into a quiet pool of still water. The shepherd is often without fire arms, but never without a great oak club, thick and heavy enough to be a great protection against wild beasts, and his staff or crook with which he can touch his sheep and guide them.

When the day ends, the shepherd stands within the door of the sheepfold and lets the sheep thru into the fold after an inspection for bruises or thorn scratched sides. Is it any wonder that with such a picture of loving care, Ezekiel at last made the captives of Babylon realize God's tender love? With the realization came the desire to return to Jerusalem and live the life He wished them to follow as His children or the sheep of His fold.

To Prevent Slimy Milk

We are milking a cow that seems to be normal in every way. She eats Buffalo grass, alfalfa, oil cake, or anything we have that usually is fed to cows. Her milk is rich, but usually there are small clots in the strainer after straining her milk, and the milk gets slimy before thickening. What do you think is the trouble, and what can we do for her? Mrs. M.

Slimy milk usually is due to infection in the udder or infection which gains access to the milk after it has been drawn. I should recommend therefore that all milking utensils be scrubbed thoroly with soap and hot water, scalded with hot water and placed in the sun to dry. Previous to milking, the cow's udder should be washed off with a 2 per cent water solution of carbolic acid, followed by rinsing it with clean water, and the milker's hands should be treated in the same way. In order to control the infection in the cow's udder, I should recommend the internal administration daily for a period of 10 days, of one-half ounce of formalin mixed with the feed or with a quart of water, and the animal drenched with the mixture. K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Vaccine for the Blackleg

There will be a great deal of vaccinating for blackleg this year, for calves are too valuable to allow them to run the risk of infection. They should be protected. Blackleg is caused by a small germ, an organism about .003 inch long. This organism multiplies rapidly by one organism dividing into two individuals and these again dividing in the same way, and also by producing very much smaller spores of seeds. These spores are very hardy and resist extreme heat and cold, remaining alive sometimes for many years. As a consequence when a pasture, corral or feedlot is once contaminated with the organism there is no telling how long it will harbor the infection. Disinfecting such premises is impractical. Safety lies in vaccinating. Excellent results are being obtained from men who use blackleg vaccine. It "works" in every case when it is used properly. Here is a letter from J. W. Greenleaf of Greensburg, Kan., telling of the results there: "We are entirely satisfied with the results obtained from the use of vaccine. We have used 3,000 doses and have had no loss from blackleg after 48 hours. Have used it a number of times when blackleg was in the herd and have lost two or three calves inside two days, but never afterward. Our loss from blackleg has been heavy when we have not vaccinated."

Among the larger cattle companies of the country is the Matador Land and Cattle company of Channing, Texas. H. F. Mitchell, the superintendent, in speaking of the results with vaccination, recently said: "Last fall I had 250 calves vaccinated and we have not lost a single one, and the first of March I had a bunch of 50 calves that had begun to die with blackleg. I lost five head of the finest ones in two weeks, so I phoned for a man to vaccinate them, which he did, and we have not lost a calf since. From the experience I have had I believe vaccine is a sure cure for blackleg."

It Depends.

"You make more fuss about losing a nickel than I'd make about losing a hundred dollars." "Boss," said the boy, "you've got the wrong idea. The chances are you've got another hundred. But this was my last nickel. 'Taint what you lose that makes the difference. It's what you've got left."

—Washington Star.

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When You Show at the Free Fair

BY JOHN F. CASE

Many members of the Capper Pig, Corn and Poultry clubs intend to send an exhibit to the big Free Fair. You may have the quality to win and still not take a prize because your entry has not been properly fitted. The careless exhibitor seldom carries away trophies or cash.

When you make entry be very careful to see that you are entered in the proper division. Our club members will exhibit in the Junior Department supervised by Edna M. Corbet. If your entry is made wrong you may be barred.

In selecting a pig for entry choose one that is a typical specimen of the breed. Don't send one that happens to be extra fat or because he has a cute twist to his tail. A boar, barrow or sow pig may be entered. Choose a pig that has good markings, for Hampshires only well belted specimens should be shown. But as "age, quality and evidence of care and feeding" are to be considered in awarding prizes it is safe to assert that color will not be given special consideration unless competition is close. It would be well to have an experienced breeder assist in selecting your pig. Pet the prize entry until it will make friends with the judge. That all helps when awards are being made.

Poultry club girls should use care in selecting trios. There are many pitfalls for the novice. Unless you are familiar with standard requirements for your breed you may send a bird that will be disqualified. That will bar your trio from competition. Here are a few pointers: Select a trio that is uniform in size and send your birds that are best matured. Late hatched chicks have little chance to win. Two days before shipment wash your white birds, using a warm soapsuds, then rinse with a little bluing in the water. They will be forlorn looking specimens but you will be surprised at the difference it will make. For other colors, go over them with a damp cloth. Before shipment, clean the feet and legs, applying olive oil. Handle them until gentle.

Disqualifications to guard against: Rose comb disqualifies for a single comb breed; single for a rose comb. Down on feathers on legs or between toes of a smooth-legged breed disqualify. Look close for tiny stubs. Very "loppy" combs on a single comb breed disqualifies. Wry tail or crooked back disqualifies. Black feathers on white or white feathers on black birds disqualify. There are other disqualifications but these are most common. Choose healthy, vigorous birds.

Owing to the unfavorable season and the late date of planting, few of our corn club boys will have corn well enough matured to exhibit. Boone County White is a large variety and if you select from that kind the ears should be not less than 10 inches long. This year the 9 inch ears may win. You may have other earlier corn. Whatever you send be sure it is purebred. In selecting a 10 ear sample see that the ears are uniform; nothing displeases a judge more than an ill-assorted lot. Choose ears that have well filled tips and butts. See that there are no off-colored grains.

Be assured that you will get a square deal and don't fail to exhibit because you think your quality is not good enough. Remember that hundreds of other boys and girls are thinking the same thing. I do not expect a large entry this year and you have an excellent chance to win.

Would Be a Creditable Senator

Gov. Arthur Capper is a candidate for the position of United States Senator. This is merely to place himself on record so that his friends may know his intentions, but he acknowledges that the time is not ripe because of war conditions distracting the attention of the public. Mr. Capper is a native-born Kansan and has had a remarkable rise in his brief public life, due to his integrity, perseverance and industry, and is an example worthy for all young men to follow. If he reaches the goal of senatorship to which he aspires his services in that position will be as creditable and beneficial to his constituents as has been his governorship.—Cawker City Record.

"Bobby, do you know you've deliberately broken the eighth commandment by stealing James's candy?" "Well, I thought I might as well break the eighth commandment and have the candy as to break the tenth and only 'covet' it."—Credit lost.

Why You Want the Mueller Pipeless

THERE'S a lot of difference between "Mueller Pipeless" and just "pipeless". The Mueller Pipeless Furnace is a real furnace, of exactly the same construction as the old reliable Mueller line, only without pipes or flues. It is the result of 60 years' experience in the building of heating systems of all kinds, and it has behind it the Mueller name and reputation.



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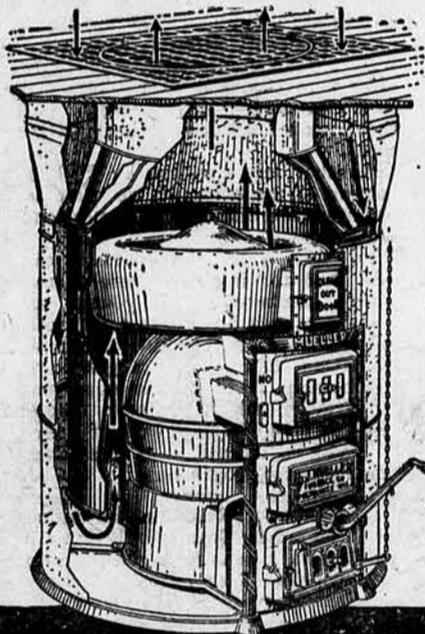
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With this continual circulation of air, your home will be kept warmer, more healthful, more comfortable—and at smaller expense.

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Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

An excellent Grange picnic was held recently at Valley Falls. A. P. Reardon sends this account of the meeting:

"The meeting at Valley Falls was one of the most interesting of its kind that has been held for a long time. Among the speakers were A. Docking, B. Needham, master of the Kansas State Grange, and Frank Pomroy. O. Wilson, master of the National Grange, gave the principal address. He told of the national importance of Grange work and urged the united support of all the members."

President Wilson delivered an address recently before the National Grange. He spoke of the work that farmers have done in developing better methods of production, and urged the special need of good work at this time. He then said:

It seems to me that some of the most interesting problems of our life and the life of the world lie before us, problems in connection with which the farmers of the United States will play a part such as they have never played before. It goes without saying that the physical life of the nation has always depended on the farm. To a large extent the physical life of the world has drawn its sustenance from the great areas of farm land in the United States.

I have been much interested in conferring with the Secretary of Agriculture to find that altho the laboratory and the investigations of the men of science who were not directly concerned with the farm have had a great deal to do with the promotion of agriculture in the United States, as elsewhere, what has had still more to do with it has been the intelligent work of the individual farmers. Most of the methods which the demonstrators of the United States Department of Agriculture have been busy to spread as far and wide as possible have been methods which they have learned from the most accomplished and best instructed farmers in the United States.

In other words the United States Department of Agriculture has had as one of its most important duties to put all the farmers of the United States, so far as possible, where the best farmers of our country had got of their own initiative and of their own intelligence. That, after all, is the business of education anyhow, to spread the product of the best minds far and wide, so it will be accessible to everybody.

I wish to congratulate you on the opportunity now to study on a scale as wide as the world the great business in which you are engaged and to express my very profound interest in the more recent developments of agriculture in the United States, which have been converting it from an occupation into a systematic business; which have been introducing the things which make a free country, counsel and co-operation. The thing that makes a free country vital is the large number of people who get together to do important things without asking the leave of the government to do them. The striking thing about a great country like the United States is that if the government neglected everything the people would do it; that you do not call to the people of this country, they command you to go on, and things that are neglected they have got plenty of brains to get together and do for themselves.

All these organizations of business men, manufacturers, advertising men and farmers, and everybody else who has the same occupation, are just a great combination of brains to keep alive the whole vital intelligence of the nation. They do not wait on anybody's invitation to do things. They illustrate at every turn the extraordinary vitality of this nation. The farmers have got together long enough, and it is only recently that the country has appreciated just how much it has left to the farmer to do what the government ought to have done for him. I am very proud to have lived in a time, and been connected with the government at a time when these things were becoming manifest, and the duty of the government toward the farmer was partly performed.

Three patrons have sent resolutions favoring amending the conscription law so that we could send food, coal, steel and other necessary commodity speculators to the front line trenches as the best and easiest solution of price control. State Master Spence of Oregon, in his annual address said: "Gambling in food products at any time is a crime, at this time it is treason."

A big Grange meeting was held recently at Forest Park at Ottawa. O. Wilson, master of the National Grange was the principal speaker. Mr. Wilson, in the course of his talk, said that every farmer should belong to some organization. He told of the work of the National Grange, and showed how the state Grange was helping to develop farming in Kansas.

A Few Questions.

The following question shows such a marked interest in Grange betterment that it is a pleasure to try to get a good answer for the question. I am sure that the state master will excuse all of us that trespass on his territory in hunting for the best answer to this query:

"What are three of the best things that we can do to boost our local Grange?"

On reading that question I got busy with the telephone, and asked our most

efficient workers for answers. The following are the three replies getting the most votes: First: Have better attendance. Second: Arouse an active interest in the unselfish work of the Grange, the educational and community betterment work.

Third: Keep up the interest of old and young by keeping up the ceremonial work of the order in good form. Having a good degree team with regalia and the full equipment of accessories needed for initiation and installation ceremonies help keep interest alive. Other good answers were: Having a specific object to work for like building and equipping a Grange hall. Making it the purpose of a Grange to have the farms of its members the cleanest, best tilled and equipped in the community. Let the Grange teaching for better farms and better homes show the passer-by that your community has a Grange that profits by the teachings of its lodge room.

One of the Granges' best lines of work is devising means to save the human worker on the farm from needless waste of life force. The Grange that can do this will deserve more than a medal.

Well, those higher in authority will tell you what to do with such members. When you get an infallible method of dealing with that class of members will you not pass it along to other Granges? Most Granges, some time in their lives, find that such selfish persons have gained entrance. In the Grange papers that I receive from other states I noticed 13 inquiries the last year for a good way to deal with such members. From the early years of the order's existence men who saw that it was becoming influential came into the Grange, and tried to use it for their personal aggrandizement. They make it interesting for the other members of their local Granges. I have known some that did very little in either local or county, but who managed to push to the front at the state Grange. The most exasperating members of this class are those who try to pull down or belittle the efforts of the faithful workers of their own local and county Granges. It takes the patience of Job to deal with such cases.

Another late question is: "What proportion of time should we allot to the business, the discussion of questions and the lecturers' program?"

No limit is set. Each Grange can decide that for itself. Where there is a large membership of young persons many Granges have found it profitable to give more time to entertainment and recreation than other Granges do whose membership is of middle aged persons. A large number of very successful Granges give one-third each of their time to business, discussion of questions and the lecturers' programs.

State Master Needham has announced that the state Grange will have headquarters in a tent in a good location at the Topeka Free Fair. Further announcements will be made later.

Free Seeds of Hollyhocks

Very beautiful results have been obtained in Topeka by planting hollyhocks. This flower has been planted generally over the city, and some superior varieties have been developed. The seed is adapted to planting on farms—the picture shows an alley in the rear of J. K. Troutman's home near Potwin Place. Clarence Skinner is in charge of a committee to gather this seed, and many hundred packets have been collected for general distribution. He will be glad to send a package to any reader of the



An Alley in the Rear of J. K. Troutman's Home in Potwin Place in Topeka Showing a Beautiful Planting of Hollyhocks.

Farmers Mail and Breeze who will send him a stamp to pay the cost of mailing. Mr. Skinner's address is 611 Quincy Street, Topeka.

A Big State Fair

There is an excellent outlook for a big show at the Kansas State Fair, September 15 to 22, at Hutchinson. A huge number of entries have been received, which indicates more than a normal growth with this big fair. In speaking of this a few days ago, A. L. Sponaler, the secretary, said:

"Our inquiries, letters and entries in the various livestock departments indicate an immense show this year. Feed prices are high, but so is livestock. It appears that the breeders are out for business this year. The people have the money to buy good stock and the higher the price of lands the more important it is to breed the best. Farmers are recognizing this fact and I look for a very profitable experience upon the part of all the breeders that show."

"Agriculturally, Kansas is somewhat spotted this year, but taking the state over, prospects are excellent for a good all-round display. There is no department that seems to be lagging this year. The entertaining features are going to be up to the standard and the visitors are sure to be well pleased for attending, both from an educational and entertaining standpoint."

Good Farmers are Scarce

Governor Capper's article in a recent Farmers Mail and Breeze about letting the farm boys stay on the farm struck a response in my own breast, as we have tried to hire outside help when we were rushed, with the result that if I had to depend upon hired help I would quit farming, since it is not satisfactory.

I have two boys who were drafted; one took the examination a few days ago and the other will have to do so soon. We are farming almost 500 acres and if both of these boys have to go I should have to quit farming, as I am getting too old to make a hand. We have a large acreage ready for wheat and if they had to go before seeding time I do not think I would put out an acre, as I could not hire help enough to gather it.

So it looks to me as if the government was going at it backward, as so much has been written about putting out a bigger acreage of wheat this fall than ever. I know that the acreage in Stevens county will be diminished if the boys are called out. It keeps almost everyone on the anxious seat. So much has been written about the college boys taking the places the farmer boys have filled. Then why not take the college boys for the army, but the farmer boy who makes good, why not exempt him? Monroe Traver.

Hugoton, Kan.

Kansas Gets Cool Wet Weather

Osborne County—The past week has been cool with several showers but not enough rain to make plowing good. Some corn is still green. A good deal of fodder has been cut. Lots of cattle being shipped out. With good rains about the usual amount of wheat will be sown.—W. F. Arnold, Aug. 18.

Jewell County—Rain two weeks ago has brought the late corn out fine. Half greatly damaged corn in the northwest and southeastern part of the county. Forage crops coming out fine.—L. S. Behymer, Aug. 18.

Russell County—We have had heavy rains for two weeks. A 5-inch rain fell August 13 and almost as much August 14. There will be some corn and other grain. All grains have dropped in price on the market. Pastures and timothy looking fine.—M. Bushell, Aug. 15.

Smith County—A good rain August 6 and showers every few days have done much to relieve the drought condition, but we are in need of rain again, now. There will be some corn in the northern part of the county

and on the river and creek bottoms. We will have an abundance of good corn fodder. Many pigs being shipped out and cattle still going to market. Oats and corn will have to be shipped in for feed. Butterfat 41c; eggs 25c.—Ernest Crown, Aug. 18.

Doniphan County—Some shock threshing done and yields of wheat and oats better than expected. Wheat making from 20 to 30 bushels; oats as high as 90. Corn looks well, but is late. Not many hogs in the county and some reports of cholera.—Culp, Jr., Aug. 18.

Rene County—This is no longer a bone dry county. Everything growing nicely since the rains. Wheat ground nearly plowed. Corn growing fine and rains have delayed threshing. Alfalfa sowing is the order of the day.—D. Englehart, Aug. 17.

Osage County—We have had 6 inches of rain in 10 days that will make a half crop of late corn. It is too wet to do any farm work but mow weeds just now. Late potatoes doing fine where not killed by drought. Threshing nearly done. All farmers report record breaking oat yields and wheat yield better than for years.—H. L. Ferris, Aug. 17.

Lyon County—Ground is in good condition for wheat plowing. Over half the wheat threshed and averages 30 bushels. Corn will make more than half a crop. Kafir, feterita and cane will make big yields. Splendid apple crop. Plenty of water and pasture fine.—E. R. Griffith, Aug. 18.

Meade County—Everything is looking up after our good rains. Another crop of alfalfa will be ready to cut soon. Corn insured plenty of feed. Wheat ground works up nicely. Too wet to double disk in some neighborhoods; others too wet to list. Stock doing well.—W. A. Harvey, Aug. 18.

Morris County—Recent rains have delayed all farm work but greatly benefited the crops. A fair crop of corn is assured if frost does not come too soon. Pastures and wild hay coming nicely and kafir growing rapidly. Considerable plowing has been done. Shock threshing finished. Wheat yield averages 15 bushels, altho 40 has been reported in some parts of the county; oats 30 bushels.—J. R. Henry, Aug. 17.

Anderson County—Wheat plowing being rushed. Condition of corn much better than expected. Kafir looks fine and fourth crop of alfalfa growing nicely. Fall pasture will be good. Not many hogs. To be fed this fall.—G. W. Kiblinger, Aug. 17.

Edwards County—Since our last report we have had fine rains. The corn and feed have come out wonderfully and there will be plenty of feed for stock. Farmers very busy plowing, listing and cultivating. Eggs 25c; butter 35c; butterfat 37c.—G. A. King, Aug. 18.

Cheyenne County—Harvest is over and threshing has begun. Grain crop very light. We are having nice rains now, but some corn was damaged too badly to revive. The crop will average about one-half. Farmers busy preparing ground for wheat. Feed and stock doing nicely on pasture.—E. D. Kyle, Aug. 18.

Linn County—Recent heavy rains greatly improved the crop situation. Corn will make twice as much as expected. Kafir promises the best crop in years. Ground in fine condition for plowing and fall seeding.—A. M. Markley, Aug. 18.

Morton County—Everyone smiling over the good rains. Crops altho small and spotted will make plenty of feed and likely plenty of grain and broomcorn brush. Grass doing fine and a good indication of fine winter pasture.—E. E. Newlin, Aug. 16.

Harvey County—Corn and grass doing well. Farmers not very enthusiastic about sowing a big acreage of wheat due to the slump in price. Wheat \$2.20; corn \$2; butterfat 30c to 40c; eggs 24c; flour \$3.25.—H. W. Prouty, Aug. 17.

Bleee County—Ground in splendid condition for fall seeding. Most farmers have ground plowed or listed and some have started harrowing. Threshing nearly finished and wheat has turned out fairly well. Corn coming out fine and will make a good yield; bottom lands in fine condition. Oats corn scarce and not much wheat going to market. Wheat \$2.25; corn \$1.95; hens 14c; butter 40c; eggs 27c.—Lester N. Six, Aug. 18.

Rawlins County—With seasonable weather corn and feed will be plentiful. Farmers busy plowing. Pastures greening up and stock improving.—J. S. Skolant, Aug. 18.

Phillips County—Farmers preparing to cut fodder, as there will be little corn. There will be nothing but rough feeds this winter. A large wheat acreage will be sown this fall if seed can be secured.—Roy Stanley, Aug. 18.

Coffey County—Corn and kafir on the jump since recent rains. Plenty of stock water and pasture reviving. A large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall.—A. Stewart, Aug. 18.

Sumner County—Corn looking better and will make good silage. Plowing making slow progress due to rains, but will be in fine condition for wheat plowing in a short time. Wheat \$2; oats 65c; corn \$1.60; eggs 24c; butterfat 42c; butter 35c.—E. L. Stocking, Aug. 18.

Norton County—We have had a few local rains but most of the county has had little rain for 70 days. Corn fodder small and poor. Cane and kafir have made little growth and still too small to bind. Prairie hay and alfalfa yield smallest for years. Large number of cattle and hogs have been shipped out. Prospects good for a large acreage of wheat this fall.—Sam Teaford, Aug. 18.

Rooks County—Feed coming out considerably since the drought was broken. Corn will make little grain. Plowing for wheat is the order of the day. Corn \$2.30; rye \$2.25; oats 90c; wheat \$2.80.—C. O. Thomas, Aug. 18.

Stafford County—Lots of rain has fallen the last two weeks which greatly improved corn prospects. Threshing delayed on account of rain, but farmers using time preparing ground for wheat. Pastures and feed crops doing nicely.—S. E. Veatch, Aug. 18.

Lincoln County—Rain came too late for corn, but some fodder will be cut. Pasture greening up again. Potatoes a good crop. Cattle going to market.—E. J. G. Wacker, Aug. 17.

Wichita County—Feed very scarce. Farmers putting thistle up for feed. Late cane will make feed. Farmers need seed wheat shipped in. Stock of all kinds doing well. Ground in good condition for fall wheat. Hogs 12c.—Edwin White, Aug. 18.

Peru this year has added 1 1/2 million dollars to its gold coinage.

Johnson County Notes

FRANK McGRATH.

The early 90-day corn did not hold out so well against the drouth as the later variety. It did not seem to root so well and it came to a tassel before the rains arrived so the tassels dried up. A considerable amount of early corn was planted this spring on account of the lack of rain during the recent years, in July and August, but for ordinary years there is no early maturing corn that will beat the late in this county. The late variety will ear out better, make better ears and hold out longer in dry weather.

Drilled corn looks better now than that top planted. The ground in the corn fields is in fine condition and a great deal of corn ground will be sown to wheat this fall. Sowing corn ground to wheat has always proved successful in this county. The cultivation of the soil during the summer months leaves the soil in excellent condition and with very little preparation, wheat can be sown on such soil in good shape.

Plowing for wheat was going on rather slowly in this county before the recent rains. The ground was too loose in places to scour the plows good and some of the fields have still got grain on them. We would judge that about one-fourth the grain is still in the field.

A large proportion of the young clover was killed out here this summer. A good enough stand was obtained in the spring, but the dry weather was too much for it. Forty acres on this farm was lost and will have to be reseeded. We shall plant wheat on the field this fall and sow it to clover in the spring.

To Save the Food

To revive the interest in "home made products" which have almost gone out of style in Kansas with the coming of prosperity but which are held to be essential in this period of national economy, the Kansas Free Fair management has established a brand new department—that of home made products. During the week of September 10 to 15 old timers will see in this department things with which they were once familiar but which they had forgotten. The youngsters who have grown to maturity since prosperity came will see things of which they had only heard before.

Among the things for which prizes of \$2 and \$1 will be given are: Best string of home dried apples, best string of home dried peaches, best string of home dried pears, best pint of home dried cherries, best pint of home dried raspberries, best pint of home dried blackberries, best pint of home dried currants, best pint of home dried plums. There also will be prizes for best home dried pumpkin, sweet corn, peas, tomatoes, green beans, horseradish, red peppers, green peppers, white onions and red onions.

Other prizes will be given for the best formula or recipe for drying herbs, such as tansy, sage, boneset, lavender, horehound, hops and peppermint, and also for the best collection of home made dyes. There will be prizes ranging from \$7 to \$1 for home cured ham, bacon, salt pork, smoked sausage and dried beef. Cash prizes will be paid for the best home corned beef, pickled tripe, pickled pigs' feet, souse and scrappel. Cash and other prizes will be given for the best homemade hard and soft soap, also for the best substitute for coffee, homemade yeast, homemade hominy and candied citron.

Mrs. Olive Jones Whitmer of Topeka is superintendent of this new department. The entries will close September 8 at 6 o'clock, and the exhibits must be in place not later than Monday morning September 10, at 9 o'clock. No entry fee will be charged in the department. The fruits, vegetables and meats may be purchased by the person making the entry but the curing must be done in the home.

"We must all speak, act, and serve together."—President Wilson.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS. LUMBER AT WHOLESALE DIRECT FROM MILL TO YOU. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

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POULTRY.

POULTRY AND EGG MARKET HIGHER. Coops free. For prices, "The Copes," Topeka, Kan. SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, prices reasonable. M. Williams, Atlanta, Kansas. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Laying strain. \$1.25. Mrs. Owen Jones, Wakefield, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 3 months old \$1.50; yearling cockerels \$5.00. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, CHOICE COCKERELS, 3/4 months old (D. W. Young strain). Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan. BARRED ROCK PULLETS AND COCKERELS, from 200 to 250 egg stock, \$1 to \$3 each. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kansas. CHOICE WHITE ORPINGTON EGG BRED pullets, cockerels, and yearling hens. Prices reasonable. L. P. Kinvan, Bendena, Kan. AS I AM ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE I will offer my entire stock at \$1.00 for hens and pullets, and \$1.50 for roosters or cockerels. W. T. Likes, Williamsburg, Kansas. FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS I WILL OFFER for sale 200 head of Royal Blue and Imperial Ringlet Barred Rocks from 6 to 12 weeks old, extra fine stock of cockerels and pullets, from 50c to \$1.50 each. Satisfaction or money back. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Coffeyville, Kan.

LIVESTOCK.

ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS, READY FOR service. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan. FOR EXCHANGE: THREE YOUNG JACKS, four jennets. Make offers. J. F. Waters, Levant, Kansas. FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLD buck. Good individuals. Will Walton, Newton, Kan. FOUR RED POLLED HEIFERS, ELIGIBLE to register. Priced to sell. Erial Mellenbush, Leocompton, Kansas. 120 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, priced for quick sale. H. F. McNutt, Oxford, Wisconsin. FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED SHORT-horn bulls. Six to eighteen months. 5 yearling Shropshire Rams. Adam Andrew, Girard, Kan. I WANT TO CORRESPOND WITH SOME one in a locality where a car load of pigs might be bought. Write me. J. K. Duncan, Oakville, Iowa. FOR SALE, ENTIRE HERD OF 50 HEAD high grade and registered Holstein cows and heifers (two bulls). Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan. WANTED—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bull calf, must be from not less than 20 lb. dam and 30 lb. sire. E. A. Stubbs, R. 6, Emporia, Kan. WANTED TO BUY: ONE TO THREE teams of Brood Mares, from four to eight years old, blocky, heavy type, 1500 lbs. up. Must be sound. C. A. Duncan, Pawhuska, Okla. CHOICE CALVES!! THE MILKING TYPE Shorthorns, Holsteins and Guernseys, they are carefully selected high grades, \$15.00 to \$35.00. Sent by express. Ed Howey, So. St. Paul, Minn. DOYLE PARK SHROPSHIRE—SIXTY registered sheep, 30 bucks and buck lambs, 30 ewes and ewe lambs. Lambs sired by our undefeated ram of Ohio and Michigan, 1916. Doyle Park Stock Farm, Peabody, Kansas. Phone 522F21. PRAIRIE VIEW FARM HERD CHESTER White, extra choice pigs for sale, either sex, ten weeks old, out of large sows, and sired by Dan Carlos. No. 42793. \$15.00 apiece if taken at once. Pedigree with each pig. P. B. Smith & Sons, R. 1, Healy, Kansas.

22 HEAD OF CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS for sale. These cows are large and well marked and will freshen this fall. As we are members of the Dickinson Co. cow testing association can furnish records. Will also sell our Pontiac bull. Write or come and see us. Hoffman Bros., Route 1, Hope, Kan. FOR SALE: GRETCHEN, Sired by Casino, 6 years old, weight 1700 lbs., dapple grey, with fine stud coat by her side. She is an exceptionally good brood mare and good worker. One of her colts sold last spring at two years old for \$500. She is a regular breeder as this is her fourth colt. Will sell this mare and colt for less than mare is worth, \$450. H. L. Harvey, Kincaid, Kansas.

DOGS.

13 FOX TERRIER RAT DOGS. GINETTE & GINETTE, Florence, Kan. AIREDALE TERRIERS, ELIGIBLE, PUPS priced to sell. A. Cone, Udall, Kan. REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan. SCOTTISH TERRIERS, GREAT RAT, watch, pet, stay home little dog. Price list cc. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa. FOX TERRIER PUPS, 2 MONTHS OLD. Rat and mole dogs. Males \$10, females \$5. Chas. Mitchell, 455 Wallace, Kansas City, Mo. FULL BLOODED SHEPHERD PUPS, NATURAL born stock dog, always goes to the heel. Males \$7.50. Females \$5.00. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan. FOR SALE—RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND puppies. Six months old. Full blood, from real wolf killing dogs, \$15.00 each. Also young Irish wolf hounds. Geo. E. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

FENCE POSTS.

HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE, CAR LOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE, HEDGE POSTS, CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kansas.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED, RECLEANED, \$8.00 PER bushel. Eugene Fitts, Cuba, Kan. WE WANT GOOD ALFALFA SEED. SEND sample and lowest price. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan. FOR SALE—PURE FULTZ WHEAT SEED, re-cleaned. Nothing but pure seed. \$8.00 bushel. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan. GOOD KAW VALLEY GROWN ALFALFA seed \$6.00 per bu. up. Send for samples. Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., Wamego, Kan. RYE, NEW CROP. EXCELLENT FOR pasture or fertilizing soil. \$2.50 per bushel. Cash with order. B. H. Pugh, Topeka, Kan. SEED WHEAT, HIGH YIELDING VARIETY, especially cleaned, sacked, \$3.00 per bu. F. O. B. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. FOR SALE—PURE TURKEY SEED wheat, price \$2.90 per bu., sacks free. F. O. B. Geo. E. Dawson, Clements, Chase Co., Kansas. ALFALFA AND TIMOTHY, FANCY RE-cleaned Seeds. Write for prices and samples. The Atchison Seed & Flower Store Co., Atchison, Kansas. SEED WHEAT, SEED RYE, ALFALFA Seed, Turnip Seed and other seeds for fall planting. Write for prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan. ALFALFA SEED, HOME GROWN, NON-irrigated alfalfa seed, good germination. Six to nine dollars bushel. Sacks 30c. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan. ALFALFA SEED \$6.00 PER BUSHEL. Good purity and germination but dark color. Better grades for more money. Write for free samples and prices. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa. FARMERS—OFFER US THROUGH YOUR dealer alfalfa seed, Sweet clover seed, Sudan grass seed, rye, barley, oats, wheat and other crops of seed or grains. The O'Bannon Co., Claremore, Okla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE: 20-40 CASE TRACTOR. A. R. Miller, Grenola, Kan. BALE TIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas. 40-80 AVERY TRACTOR AND PLOW RIG. Shidler Brothers, Lake City, Kan. NEW HONEY CROP FOR SALE. SEND for price list. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo. GOOD FEED, SALE BARN AND GARAGE. Good, live town. Robert Smith, Harveyville, Kan. FOR SALE, SIX CAR LOADS FINE catalpa seasoned fence posts. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan. FOR SALE—NICKEL PLATED B. FLAT cornet, long model, used some. Alders Walton, Newton, Kan. PRICED TO SELL—2-8-16 MOGUL TRACTORS; 1-12-25 Titan; 1-26-45 Cub. Wilson & Son, La Harpe, Kan. FOR SALE OR TRADE—GENERAL MERCHANDISE stock and fixtures. Charles Schmidt, Lorraine, Kansas. FOR SALE—NO. 3 BIRDELL ALFALFA huller, blower and feeder. A bargain at \$250. E. W. Thoes, Alma, Kan. MOGUL 12-25 INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR, good as new, can be bought little over half price, easy terms. J. L. Walters, Conway Springs, Kansas. ENSILAGE CUTTER CHEAP. PRACTICALLY good as new, rapid, good work. Silberly No. 16. Am quitting cattle. Oscar Felton, Blue Mound, Kan. NO. 1. 8 ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE IN, GOOD home. No. 2. 4 room Cottage (2 lots) Hutchinson, Kan. No. 3. 8 room house (5 lots) La Harpe, Kan. William R. Randle, Hutchinson, Kansas. FOR SALE, RUMBLEY 30-60 OIL PULL Tractor, 8, 14 inch hand lift Rumbley plows, bought new last year. First class condition. Am quitting farm. Price \$1,500. Address W. H. Hancock, Edna, Kan. FOR SALE—A NEW 10-20 BIG BULL tractor, kerosene equipped. Will sell for \$600. This is only a little more than half the present price. Send check for \$100 and we will ship for inspection. Goodin Motor Company, Wichita, Kansas. FOR SALE—BIG WELL ESTABLISHED and growing business situated in Coffeyville, one of the liveliest business towns in Kansas. Do not miss this opportunity. No experience necessary. For particulars address H. O. Peden, Box 414, Coffeyville, Kansas.

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INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth. Free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent through our credit system. Talbert & Parker, 4215 Talbert Bldg., Washington, D. C. MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C. PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent. List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

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LANDS.

FOR SALE, 1920 A. RANCH, IMPROVED, Comanche Co., Kansas. Box 104, St. John, Kan. CALIFORNIA, FARM TO TRADE FOR Eastern Farm. Lineker, Palermo, California. GOOD 120 ACRE RIVER BOTTOM FARM for sale; by owner. Clarence Taylor, Waldron, Ark. Route 1. 160 ACRES, PART BOTTOM, NEAR TOWN. Must sell. Take automobile part payment. Fay Kemper, Mountain Grove, Mo. 480 ACRES MADISON CO., ARKANSAS. Good fruit land, fine water, part timber. Give me an offer. Box 22, Cokedale, Colo. 640 ACRES WICHITA COUNTY, KANSAS. 200 acres of fine bottom land. Place all lays well. Price \$9000.00, good terms. Address E. Sowers, Leoti, Kansas. BEAUTIFUL 80 1/4 Co SEAT. ALL TILL-able, lots of fruit, fine water, well improved, 20 alfalfa, 30 pasture, good crop. 75 per. Terms. John Roberts, Lyndon, Kan. FOR SALE, A BRICK VENERED HOTEL three stories high, 28 bed rooms. Special dining room and kitchen, office room. Two lots, 50 feet front, 140 feet on corner on Main St. on Main Square. Two business rooms and two office rooms to rent on first floor. All rented. The only Hotel running in a good county seat town on Santa Fe R. R. Belong to an estate the reason for selling. A bargain. Time on part if desired. See or write K. Hurst, Howard, Kansas.

FARMS WANTED.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SAL-able farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

CREAM WANTED.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRIT-ting for newspapers, magazines. Exp. un-need; details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St. Louis, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children for farm work. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kan. WANTED, A MARRIED MAN FOR GEN-eral farm and dairy work. Give age and reference. C. E. Plepmeier, Akron, Colo. WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON farm. House furnished and good wages paid by the year. One mile from town. Address Room 22, Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan. THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. F 51, Rochester, N. Y. WANTED—MARRIED MAN FOR GEN-eral farm work. House, garden, cow, wood, privilege of chickens furnished; must board man. Steady job. State wages expected and give references. A. L. Rumold, Dillon, Kan. WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Great-est product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS.

WANTED AT ONCE: MAN OR WOMAN ambitious enough to make living expenses during spare hours without interfering with regular occupation. Write to P. J. Kelly, 25 No. 2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn., for im-mediate work. WANTED AGENTS TO DEMONSTRATE and sell to automobile owners, new device that reduces tire expense 25 to 50%. You get paid for demonstrating and make a good profit on sales. A. V. Co., 912-14 E 48, K. C. Mo.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE. I HAVE GOOD openings for men in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Texas and other western states. Will pay a salary of \$25.00, or more, per week to men who can make good. One bank and two business references required. This work is just starting in the Western States so write today and get choice of territory. Address C. A. Nudson, 635 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY: HEDGE POSTS CAR-load lots. P., care M. & B. Topeka. EXPERIENCED WOMAN FOR HOUSE work, good wages, modern home. Mrs. Geo. Umbach, Spearville, Kan. WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF Black Pegcherson Stallion for sale. Describe and price. P. B. Montford, Burrton, Kan. HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING RE-ceipt mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guar-anteed. No horse too old. G. Bickle, Tulsa, Okla. FOR RENT—275 ACRE BOTTOM FARM, living water, good improvements, adjoin-ing Grenola, Kan. Mrs. J. R. Mann, Grenola, Kan. BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the great-est farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

Dairymen and the Draft Law

The Kansas State Dairy association held a meeting in Hutchinson August 16 attended by representative dairymen from all parts of the state. Among the many important problems of the business discussed was the labor situation in its effect on the dairy production of the state. It was the unanimous opinion of those present that it is almost impossible to replace dairy help on their farms. About the only farm hands satisfactory for dairy work are those who have been trained in such work from childhood. Many farm hands cannot or will not milk cows or do dairy work of any kind. Securing satisfactory labor is the most difficult problem with which the dairyman has to contend. No other food production agency is of greater importance to the country at large than dairying, and many of the dairymen present at this meeting stated that they could not continue their work without great retrenchment if the selective draft took the skilled labor from their farms. A number of those present were facing that possibility at the present time, their hands being already called before the draft boards for examination. The dairymen stood on the proposition set forth by President Wilson that we are mobilizing a nation for war and not simply an army. They feel that the exemption boards are acting for the nation in this highest capacity and not simply as recruiting officers for the army. In order to put their ideas in official form, the following statement was drawn up and a copy placed in the hands of Ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs, who goes to Washington at once to represent both the Kansas Live Stock association and the Kansas State Dairy association in matters pertaining to the effect of the draft on these two most important industries.

In view of the fact that there now exists in Kansas a serious shortage of skilled labor to perform the work of caring for the dairy cows of the state and handling the product so that it will be suitable to use as human food, and the further fact that this labor is being performed largely by young men within the age limits of the selective draft, the Kansas State Dairy association, in session at Hutchinson, Kan., August 16, unanimously voted to respectfully petition the United States government to give careful consideration to this situation in selecting men for service in the national army.

While voicing their fullest loyalty to the cause, Kansas dairymen view with alarm the possibility of having the already scant supply of labor trained for this work further reduced. The inevitable result will be that many of the best and heaviest producing herds in the state will be shipped to market for slaughter and the supply of dairy products greatly diminished.

The Food administration is sending out most urgent appeals that every effort possible be made to conserve dairy cows and heifer calves and to keep dairy production up to the maximum in order that an abundant supply of this most necessary food may be available for the people of this country and in addition a surplus for export to our allies. No other class of farm labor is so difficult to obtain as that trained for dairy work, and if this labor is drawn on heavily there can be no other result than a reduction in dairy production both now and for several years to come.

The Kansas State Dairy association in presenting these facts is inspired by the high purpose of making this industry render maximum service to the country in the present crisis and is not merely seeking from selfish motives to have these skilled dairy laborers exempt from immediate army service.

Edward, aged 4 prided himself on his bravery. But when he suddenly met a strange dog near his home, he unceremoniously fled to the house. Upon being questioned as to whether he was afraid, he said: "No; I just thought it was a good time to see how fast I could run."—Harper's Magazine.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

WE SELL and exchange land and merchandise in all parts of the United States. Evans & Lakew, Humansville, Mo.

KANSAS WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE or exchange. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Lane County, Kansas.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

SUBURBAN HOME ADJOINING IOLA, Kan. 34 a. rich bottom land; some timber, orchard, good house, barn, well, electric lights, gas and oil lease; rock road. \$5000. Would trade for western land. J. S. Taylor, Fowler, Colo.

TRADES Write for new farm list. Fred Ochiltree, St. Joe, Mo.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinued orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

HAVE A FINE FARM LIST. Write me. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

106 ACRES, well imp. Nice home. In oil field. \$45 a. Landrith, Buffalo, Kan.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands. \$5 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

NORTHEAST Kansas Land for sale. None better anywhere. H. E. Gordon, German-town, Kan.

60 ACRE HOME for sale, \$3500. \$1500 down, balance in 7 years at 6%. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

FOR SALE. 532 A. WHEAT LAND in Comanche County, Kan. \$20 per a. Box 65, Route 1, Coldwater, Kan.

RANCH, 1200 A., 1 mile out, improved. 200 bottom in alfalfa. \$20, easy terms. No trade. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

320 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 80 acres broke, bal. blue stem pasture; living water, fair improvements. Price \$30 per a. for short time. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

3600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

160 ACRES, choice location, 4 miles town; all first and second bottom; 6 rooms; good barn; good water, alfalfa. \$62.50 per a. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

120 A. 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, Kansas, 5 room house, large barn, other improvements; abundance soft water, 40 a blue grass pasture, remainder cultivation. Bargain price. Write for list, any size farm. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

ACRES 160, located two miles of Ottawa, Kansas; 56 miles of Kansas City; on Main line of Santa Fe; all good laying, tillable land; good improvements; plenty water. Located on Santa Fe Trail; oiled road; 40 acres of blue-grass pasture; 10 acres of alfalfa; 40 acres of oats; the rest in corn. Price \$90.00 per acre; good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY FARM, 315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone. \$24,000; liberal terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

160 Acres for \$2500. Near Wellington; valley land; good bldgs.; 25 alfalfa, 40 past., bal. cult.; only \$2500 cash, bal. \$100 to \$200 yearly. Snap. E. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Lane County

Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

Buy Land Now

There is no better place to invest money under the present conditions. We have what you are looking for. Ask for list. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

Scott County Wheat Land

480 acres, 1/2 mile from good railroad town with elevator, stores, coal and lumber yards. 320 acres in cultivation ready for wheat this fall, 160 acres in pasture, all good smooth wheat land. Improved with four room house, good barn and other out-buildings. Possession now. Price \$17.50 an acre; terms to suit. King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

A FEW dollars invested might make thousands. Write today for ground floor proposition. Ryan & Givens, Land Dealers, Holdenville, Okla.

WOULD YOU BUY 140 A., 6 mi. from McAlester on terms for \$4500, if we show you \$4500 crop on farm? If so, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

360 ACRES SECOND PASTURE LAND, 80 cultivated, 5 1/2 miles Oakwood; fenced, small improvements. Splendid stock and grain proposition. Price \$5000. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. "Icker", 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS

WRITE for list. Stock, dairy and fruit farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

100,000 acres, farm and ranch lands cheap. Free map. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

160 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 15 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

5,000 A. RICH bottom land in tracts to suit. Well located, don't overflow. \$15 to \$25. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy land in Benton Co., Ark. 80 acres modern, \$2400. Peck & Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

160 A. 4 ml. R. R. town, 45 in cult., good imp. 130 cultivatable, good terms, \$1250, orchard, fine water. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 ml. R. R. Price \$1800. Easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dewell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

HOMESTEADS: Timber and cut over lands \$3 per acre, up. Improved farms \$5 per acre, up. Unlimited free stock range, fine water, no malaria, no crop failures. Write me for particulars. Q. O. Smith, Everton, Ark.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhineland, Wis.

Do You Want a Farm in a Safe Crop Country?

The home of timothy, clover and good crops. 200 farms in south Central Wisconsin for sale to settlers on very easy terms. No cut-over timber land. We plow the land and furnish milk cows. Write owners today. Peidle Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

COLORADO

BUY LANDS EASTERN COLORADO where crops are good this year. Closing out our lands. Deal direct. Prices right. Levan, Mortgage Company, 410 First National Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

OUR FARMS NEED YOU

We own more than 10,000 acres of rich irrigated lands located from one to four miles from the towns of Crowley, Ordway, and Sugar City, Colorado.

These Farms Are For Sale--But

if you are a renter and unable to make a cash payment, in addition to improving and preparing your lands for crops, then The Twin Lakes Land & Water Company will sell you an irrigated farm without a cash payment and allow you credit on your purchase price for plowing your land for immediate crops. But you must improve and farm the land. The Twin Lakes Land & Water Company, Pueblo, Colorado.

MISSOURI

FOR SOUTHEAST Missouri farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Missouri.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

GOOD CROPS here. 40 a. valley farm \$1000. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

40 A., 30 valley, imp. \$1500; terms. 4 room cottage in K. C. \$1000. Elrod, Norwood, Mo.

GOOD Missouri farms. Write for prices and descriptions. Andy Steward, Flemington, Mo.

ATTENTION! Farmers. If you want to buy a home in Southwest Missouri, write Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

BUY A HOME in the Ozark country of Mo. where drouths are not so frequent. I can sell you farms improved at from \$20 to \$40 per acre. Come and see me, or write to J. M. Bagland, Conway, Mo.

OZARK FARMS.

160 acres, 4 miles railroad. All fenced. 60 a. in cult., bal. timber; five room house, barn, 3 good springs. Price \$2400. Terms. Other bargains. Write for list. Douglas County Abstract Co., Ava, Mo.

40 Acres, 7 Miles from R. R.

3 room house, small barn, well watered; 25 acres cultivated; fine fishing adjoining farm. All kinds of fruit; Price \$1200. Easy terms. T. A. Pritchard, Collins, Missouri.

STOCK RANCH

3000 acres South Missouri, all fenced, plenty fine water and grass, nice rolling land—not rough; small house and silo and 100 acres under cultivation. Joins Frisco railroad and 1 1/2 miles from County seat; price \$7.50, terms \$1.00 per acre cash and \$1.00 per acre yearly with 5 1/2% interest. J. O. Patterson & Co., Owners, 1008 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Blue Grass Ranch 700 Acres

50 miles from Kansas City, near modern town. 480 acres grass, all tillable. Everlasting water. Good fence and improvements. Price \$60. We offer other bargains. Parish Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

FARMS FOR RENT

CHOICE FARM FOR RENT

180 acres branch bottom and valley on Little Washita River, Grady County, one of Oklahoma's best counties. 1 1/2 mile to station. Will lease to man with good teams and boys or other reliable help. Tenant must show he has succeeded with cows, hogs and alfalfa and has made money when he has farmed. L. W. Clapp, Wichita, Kansas.

Cheap Productive Farm Land in the Rain Belt



Of Northeastern Colorado

The above is an actual photograph taken July 22, 1917, on the farm of Mr. Sell. Mr. Sell had been a renter in Sangamon County, Illinois, for 20 years. The High priced rent which he was obliged to pay out there, hardly more than made a living for him and his family. After seeing some of our advertisements in this paper during the summer of 1916, he decided to come out and investigate our country. Mr. Sell arrived at Akron the 23rd of October, 1916, and after driving through the country for two days, he was convinced that it was the only place for a man with small means and a large family, to locate. Mr. Sell bought a half section from us at that time, paying \$25.00 per acre. He put the same in wheat, and the 1917 crop will more than pay for the land, to say nothing about the increase in price which he can get. Mr. Sell, we are satisfied would not care to return to Illinois to live under any consideration. What this man has done, others can do. *If you will come out, we will only be too willing to take you out, show you Mr. Sell's farm and how he has prospered this year. With wheat prices at \$2.50 per bushel, can you beat it? We are selling such productive land from \$16.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Our land is located close to the main line of the C. B. & Q. R. R. from Chicago to Denver. You can buy land today that will make you rich in a few years. Where else can you be assured of increasing your capital from 400% to 800% within a few years with absolutely no danger of loss? This same land we are offering today from \$16.00 to \$35.00 per acre only a few years ago could be bought at from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. This is an opportunity you may never have again. Write us at once for booklet, excursion rates, and make arrangements to see our Ideal Colorado land before winter.

CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, AKRON, COLORADO

Cattle Prices go up and Down

Following the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

Last week's cattle trade started with considerable vigor and prices showed advances up to noon Wednesday when killers were well up on their orders and country demand began falling off because of the high prices.

Heavy grass fat steers and fed steers maintained an advance of 20 to 35 cents for the week, the none were offered on Friday, when the biggest decline in light weight cattle occurred.

The sudden shift in demand Wednesday was attributed to the rapid rise in prices in the 10 preceding days. Killer buyers received orders to reduce purchases. Liberal receipts are expected this week as the decline came too late last week to prevent landing on long distance hauls.

The top price for steers last week was \$14.50, paid for 17 head fed by A. E. McGregor of Washington, Kan. They averaged 1,155 pounds. More than a dozen carloads from Western Missouri brought \$14 to \$14.35, and grass fat steers sold up to \$13. These are the highest prices ever paid on this market.

Most of the Kansas and Oklahoma pastured steers brought \$9.50 to \$12.25. The butcher cattle sold up 25 to 40 cents early in the week, the advance was wiped out later and the market closed weak. Veal calves retained an advance of \$1.50.

Large demand for stockers and feeders sent prices early last week \$1.50 to \$1.65 above the close of the first week in August. The rise in prices curtailed the demand, and the market fell back 50 to 75 cents. Much of the buying came from Kansas and Missouri.

Lamb prices rose \$1.50 last week. Not enough sheep were offered to test values. Western lambs sold up to \$16.75 to killers and native lambs up to \$16.25. Friday killers bought a bunch of native lambs at \$16.10 and let a countryman sort out the ewe lambs for breeding purposes at the same price.

This is in keeping with the policy of the big killers to encourage the raising of sheep, and avoid as far as possible the curtailment in production by the slaughter of ewe lambs. Feeding lambs are quoted at \$13.50 to \$16.75, choice thin lambs as high as fat lambs. The movement from the Northwest is increasing. Utah and Idaho lambs were offered here last week.

Receipts of livestock with comparisons, were: Last week, Preceding week, Year ago. Cattle—Kansas City..... 62,250 44,000 57,900 Chicago..... 39,500 32,600 46,700 Five markets..... 160,350 111,825 164,150 Hogs—Kansas City..... 22,400 27,300 44,500 Chicago..... 73,000 100,000 134,000 Five markets..... 168,600 256,100 292,100 Sheep—Kansas City..... 14,500 16,400 27,400 Chicago..... 53,000 43,000 79,000 Five markets..... 131,800 112,750 191,900

Confusion suddenly enveloped the wheat market last week, following the announcement of the various appointments at Washington for the administration of the Food Control Bill in marketing the wheat crop. The appointments and the arrangements published were essentially what were expected and the persons engaged in the task and the means to be employed are recognized generally as the best that could be selected and devised under the law. The whole plan, however, involves a complete and radical change in business methods, and the impression has become general that a relatively low price of wheat is to be fixed as a basis for government purchases and this fact caused quite general withdrawal of millers from the market until prices had fallen 55 to 60 cents below the recent high level.

On the decline some export business developed, and at the same time advices came from grain men in conference at Washington conveying a warning that it would be wise for country grain men to suspend purchases from the farmers until the government's price is agreed on by the commission appointed for that purpose. These two developments revived confidence among millers and they resumed buying on a moderate scale to fill current orders for flour.

A buying corporation has been organized by the government, under the direction of Mr. Hoover, and agents have been appointed at all the principal markets. It is proposed to purchase wheat for government account at the fixed prices, and put it in the elevators or distribute it to mills. All elevators and mills are to be licensed to do business, and in view of the fact that these licenses are revokable, and operation without a license heavily penalized, it may be assumed that the food commission will be able to prevent competitive bidding for wheat that will put prices above those fixed by the government.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN. A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb. C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES. Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Percheron Horses. Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb. Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Oct. 4—Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 6—Russell District Stockman's Ass'n, Johnson Workman, Sec'y, Russell, Kan. Oct. 8—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan.

Holstein Cattle. Oct. 16—Neb. Holstein Breeders, So. Omaha. Dwight Williams, Mgr., Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Oct. 22—W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle. Oct. 6—J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan. Oct. 6—Russell District Stockman's Ass'n, Johnson Workman, Sec'y, Russell, Kan. Oct. 8—E. M. Halse, Russell, Kan. Nov. 19—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Fair Grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

Jersey Cattle. Sept. 4—Honnell & Rigdon, Everest, Kan. Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb. Polled Durham Cattle. Dec. 12—Jos. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

Red Polled Cattle. Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb. Shorthorn Cattle. Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb. Nov. 6—Fred Hobeiman, Deshler, Neb. Nov. 7—L. H. Ernst, Tecumseh, Neb. Nov. 9—Park E. Satter, Wichita, Kan. Nov. 16—S. W. M. S. Breeders' Ass'n., (E. H. Thomas, Mgr. S. Aurora, Mo. Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Chester White Hogs. Oct. 11—J. J. Willis, Platte City, Mo. Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan. Duroc Jersey Hogs. Oct. 1—H. E. Labart, Overton, Neb. Oct. 8—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Oct. 12—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachtigall & Son, Alexandria, Neb. Oct. 13—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb. Oct. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb. Oct. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb. Oct. 24—Laplat Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 25—F. E. Gwin & Sons, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Washington, Kan.

Oct. 29—Lester W. Coad, Glen Elder, Kan. Oct. 30—L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kan. Nov. 6—Fred Hobeiman, Deshler, Neb. Nov. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabatha, Kan.

Nov. 9—Ira and O. Boyd, Virginia, Neb. Jan. 21—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb. Jan. 22—Dave Boesiger, Cortland, Neb. Jan. 23—Dallas Henderson, Kearney, Neb. Jan. 23—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 23—W. H. Swartsley & Son, Riverdale, Neb. Jan. 24—H. E. Labart, (night sale), Overton, Neb. Jan. 24—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb. Jan. 26—Farley & Harney, Aurora, Neb. Jan. 30—J. C. Boyd & Son, Virginia, Neb. Jan. 31—F. H. Preston, Burchard, Neb. Jan. 31—O. A. Tiller, Pawnee City, Neb.

Feb. 1—O. E. Harmon, Fairmont, Neb. Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb. Feb. 6—R. Wide & Sons, Genoa, Neb. Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan. Sale at Sabatha, Kan.

Feb. 8—J. O. Honeycutt, Marysville, Kan. Feb. 12—H. D. Geiken, Cozad, Neb. Feb. 15—Earl Babcock, Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 18—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb. Feb. 19—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb. Feb. 20—John C. Simon, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 21—Gillam & Brown, Waverly, Neb. Feb. 22—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

March 5—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan. Hampshire Swine. Oct. 12—Kansas Asso., Geo. W. Ela, Sec'y, Sale at Valley Falls. Feb. 4—A. H. Lindgren and Wm. H. Nider, Jansen, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 5—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb. Sale at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Poland China Hogs. Oct. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan. Oct. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan. Oct. 19—J. S. Barnard, Nelson, Neb. Oct. 23—Geo. Brown, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 24—Laplat Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 24—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb. Oct. 30—E. H. Brunnermer, Jewell, Kan.

Nov. 1—Otto A. Gloe, Martell, Neb. Nov. 1—M. C. Pollard, Carbondale, Kan. Nov. 2—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb. Nov. 2—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. Nov. 6—J. M. Coleman, Denton, Kan. Nov. 7—H. E. Myers, Gardner, Kan. Nov. 9—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo. Nov. 14—W. A. Pregett, Asherville, Kan. Jan. 28—J. L. Hartman, Cook, Neb. Feb. 1—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. Feb. 4—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb. Feb. 6—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb. Feb. 7—Von Forrell Bros., Chester, Neb. Feb. 8—Smith Bros., Superior, Neb. Feb. 9—John Natmen, Alexandria, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 9—J. M. Steward & Son, Red Cloud, Neb. Feb. 31—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. At Hutchinson, Kan. March 2—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma BY A. B. HUNTER.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has a letter in this issue that is a heart to heart talk to the man who is thinking of starting in the Shorthorn business. This letter is full of encouragement to the man who has already started in the business. It also

plainly sets forth the first steps to be taken by the farmer, business man, clerk, railroad employe, banker, hired man or anybody who has a place to keep a cow, and we advise you to turn to it and read it carefully before you lay this paper down.—Advertisement.

Poland Chinas on Approval. Chas. E. Green, Peabody, Kan., will sell you bred gilts, spring or summer boars or gilts on approval. He has the kind that make good. They are out of fashionably bred large type sows and by the good sire, King Wonder's Giant 77326. His prices are reasonable. When you call or write please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Hutchinson State Fair September 15 to 22. A. L. Sponsler, secretary of Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., reports that entries are being filled rapidly and that everything points to this, their 17th annual fair, being the biggest and best ever. Something will be doing every minute from the opening morning, September 15, when this great Kansas State Fair opens, until its close September 22. Forty thousand dollars will be given in prizes, good music, entertainments of various kinds. This week at Hutchinson State Fair should this year, of all years, be made the week when every farmer and his son and every housewife and her daughter should attend for the purpose of gaining economic knowledge. This fair is under the control of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Never before has agriculture been considered so vital to the well being of mankind. Come and study livestock and agricultural products and labor saving machinery. The Federal Government will also make a display. You cannot afford to miss this big, all around agricultural and livestock event. It will inspire you to greater effort through the coming year. Remember a full week of educational entertainment, something doing every minute. Day and night entertainment. Thousands of miles of good roads lead to Hutchinson. Come early and stay the week.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia. BY JOHN W. JOHNSON. F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., offers 70 Chester White spring pigs, either sex, at very attractive prices. The corn crop is almost a complete failure out there and he is compelled to sell. The Western herd of Chester Whites is one of the oldest in North Central Kansas. He also will have about 100 September pigs for sale at \$10 each and a pedigree with every pig. Write immediately if you are interested.—Advertisement.

Nickelson's Red Polls and Percherons. Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., is proprietor of the Riley County Breeding farm, Leonardville, Kan., which is the home of Red Polled cattle and Percheron horses. At present he has 75 registered Red Polls and about the same number of registered Percherons. His advertisement will start again soon in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he will offer a nice lot of Red Polled bulls of excellent breeding. They are from 6 to 12 months old and sired by L. S. Cremona. He will also sell about 20 cows and heifers either by this bull or bred to him. Write him at once if interested in this offering and mention this notice in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Cherryvale Angus. J. W. Taylor, Clay Center, Kan., is proprietor of Cherryvale Angus Farm, and his herd of Angus is one of the strongest in the West in individual merit. While it is not a large herd in point of numbers it is one of real merit and at the present time is a good place to buy young bulls or heifers. He offers for sale five bulls from 6 to 14 months old and 15 extra choice heifers. They are by the herd bull Roland 187220, a splendid young bull by Black Bird Beverly 2d. Mr. Taylor will also price a few cows. His advertisement will start soon in the Farmers Mail and Breeze but you can write him any time now and mention this notice when you write.—Advertisement.

Polled Durham Bulls. T. S. Shaw, Glade, Rooks county, Kansas, is a breeder of registered Polled Durham and Shorthorn cattle, who has been hit hard by the crop failures in Western Kansas this season. He has 14 nice bulls from 5 to 10 months old that he desires to sell at once and his advertisement will be found in the Shorthorn section of this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Seven of the bulls are polled and out of Polled cows and sired by The Baron, a noted Polled Durham bull that stood at the head of the Achenbach Brothers herd for a long time. He weighs 2,250 in breeding form and is a wonderful bull. Seven of the bulls are horned and sired by The Baron and out of good cows. Don't delay if you need a bull and want a good one at a fair price. These bulls can be placed at sales where there is a good demand for them but Mr. Shaw prefers to sell them to some breeder at a price that will make money for the purchaser.—Advertisement.

Well Known Shorthorns. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., is the well known Shorthorn breeder of North Central Kansas. "Cedar Lawn Shorthorns" have made good and it is a fact that Mr. Amcoats is already receiving a good lot of letters inquiring about stock and his advertisement has not yet started. He has 23 young bulls for sale ranging in ages from 6 to 12 months. They are pure Scotch and Scotch tops; reds and roans and a very classy lot of young bulls. Mr. Amcoats is the fortunate possessor of what is very likely the strongest herd of breeding cows in the West. He purchased of C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Ia., last fall, a great son of the great bull Cumberland Type. For this young bull, then 8 months old he paid a good price and his development this season is more than satisfactory to Mr. Amcoats. This is certainly Shorthorn bull headquarters this fall. Write today and tell him what you want. Mention this notice in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. His advertisement will start soon in this paper.—Advertisement.

Kansas Men to Brazil Two of the four men from the United States who will develop purebred cattle herds for the Brazil Land, Cattle and

Packing company are Kansas State Agricultural college men. They are Reed Weimer of Fredonia and Louis Howard of Hutchinson. They will leave shortly for San Paulo, Brazil. Murdo McKenzie, representing the Brazil company, came to the United States several months ago to obtain four college men for cattle development, and was so greatly impressed by the work of the animal husbandry department of Kansas that he chose half his men from this institution. Four Duroc Jersey hogs have been purchased from the animal husbandry department by Mr McKenzie's company and will be shipped to Brazil.

TESTIMONIAL.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I have received 20 or 25 letters asking for stuff and have made three or four sales as a result of advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Yours very truly, A. E. SISCO, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys. Topeka, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We have received more inquiries for registered Holstein bulls from the ad run in Farmers Mail and Breeze, than from any other two papers that we advertise in, and these inquiries have resulted in a great many sales for us, having sold bulls in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas, and New Mexico. Yours very truly, HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., Breeders of Holstein Cattle. Rossville, Kan.

HORSES.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION. Black; sure. Good jack; black, mealy points. Quick and sure. At hard time prices. W. F. Teague, Collyer, Kansas.

Sheep Registered Shropshires Registered Hampshires BEST OF BREEDING. Rams and ewes; one or a car load. Oldest and largest flocks in Kansas. Also Jersey cattle and Percheron mares. F. B. CORNELL, M. D., Nickerson, Kansas

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BIG ENGLISH TYPE Full blood Berkshire pigs—either sex—\$25.00 to \$35.00 each. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE—Quality—Breeding

Bred gilts and spring pigs either sex. Herd headed by son of the \$800 Paulsen's Model. F. B. Wampe, Frankfort, Kan.

Because of Feed Shortage will have to sell our stock. 6 head of March and April pigs at \$12.50 each; also 2 open sows that are priced right. Crumly & Beaver, Colby, Kan.

HALCYON HAMPSHIRE Strong in the blood of Gen. Tipton to a Government Champion Boar. 1877, Fat Maloy 1415, Cherokee Lad 9029. Choice fall boars and spring pigs for sale. GEO. W. ELA, Valley Falls, Kan.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head in herd. Sows bred to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. WALTER SHAW, R. 5, WICHITA, KANSAS Phone 3818, Derby, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

Chester Whites Spring pigs ready to ship to and spring pigs by a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy. White Eagle Farm, Woodland, Missouri

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

O. I. C. Registered Pigs for sale, either sex. Ready for service. Harold C. McConnell, Russell, Kansas

Big Mid-Summer Sale

Special prices on all ages, pigs, boars, bred gilts, tried sows. Strong in grand champion blood lines. "Callaway Bob," son of Callaway Ed, Missouri grand champion heads herd. Write or special prices, circular and photos. F. J. GENEIER, Billings, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE, SEPT. 4, 1917

50 Registered O.I.C. Hogs, 16 Red Polls, male and females. 6 1/2 miles east and north of Delphos. MILTON PENNOCK, Delphos, Kan.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS

Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain price. J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

Good Yearling Boar

for sale. March and April pigs in any numbers to suit. Farmers prices and shipped C. O. D. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, RUSSELL COUNTY, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs of size and quality. Bred gilts; bred to Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Spring pigs. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

O. L. C's. FOR SALE

Sold farm and closing out entire herd to be turned in 30 days. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

Couldn't Qualify—Peggy—"Daddy, what did the Dead Sea die of?" Daddy—"Oh, I don't know, dear." Peggy—"Daddy, where do the Zeppe-lins start from?" Daddy—"I don't know." Peggy—"Daddy, when will the war end?" Daddy—"I don't know." Peggy—"I say, Daddy, who made you an editor?"—The Sketch.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Pigs Ready to Ship 110 to pick from. Pairs and trios not related. Golden Model, Critic, and Col. Gano blood. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed Immune. Choice September gilts bred to farrow in September. March boars and gilts weighing 100 to 125 pounds. Price \$25 to \$30 each for choice stock. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan.
Annual Sales at Sabetha, Kan.
Boar and Gilt Sale—Nov. 7. Bred Sow Sale—Feb. 7
All tops reserved for these sales.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
DUROC-JERSEYS
Pigs of either sex for sale. Our annual exhibit will be in barn 3 at Topeka fair.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Outstanding Herd Boars
By Pathfinder, King's Col., Educator, King the Col., Fancy Victor, Highland Chief, Companion, Pal's Giant and Educator, out of sows by Unsell's Defender, Premier Gano, Proud Advance, Golden Model.
McNULTY & JOHNS, STRASBURG, MO.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder and Golden Mod.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
Good tried sows bred for fall litters; they have raised spring litters and are a little thin and priced at a low figure considering real value. Also spring pigs, all immune.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

Bred Sows—Bred Gilts
A few choice sows and gilts bred to Illustrator 2nd Jr., for Sept. farrow. Spring boars sired by Crimson Wonder Again Jr., G. Ms. Crimson Wonder, Illustrator 2nd Jr., and Critic D. Everything immunized. S. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Buy A Boar of Anderson
Durocs from the Royal Herd Farm have always made good; yearling gilts bred to a great boar, Proud Chief, for September farrow. Write me your wants or visit my herd. Herd established in 1899 by Emery Anderson.
B. R. Anderson, R. 7, McPherson, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval
Pigs, either sex, February and March farrow. Pairs, trios and herds, not related.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS
Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot.
JAMES L. TAYLOR
OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

Grandview Herd Durocs
125 springs to select from. Sired by many leading boars of the breed. Many by our great line bred KING THE COL. boar, COL. SENSATION. See our exhibit at Nebraska State Fair.
Farley & Harley, Aurora, Neb.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.
Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. Auctioneer Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.
Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

Berry's Cholera Immuned Spotted Poland Chinas
Have over a hundred head of spring pigs weaned ready for shipment. They have lots of quality, spots and bone. They are out of large, mellow sows and big litters and are sired by the best that money can buy. The best is none too good for Berry, therefore you can buy the best from Berry. Have a few fall boars for sale that are marked up just right, pairs and trios no relation. Your correspondence is solicited, visitors are welcome. Would be glad to have you come and make your own selections. But if you can't come write me your wants and I will fill your order to your own approval. Isn't that fair? The prices are right. P. O., Harris, Mo., Route 3. Nearest station is Osgood, Mo., on the C. M. & St. P. R. R. 100 miles north and east of Kansas City, Mo.
E. C. BERRY, HARRIS, MISSOURI

Percheron—Belgian—Shire
Stallions and Mares
Two, three, four and five year stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings.
I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal to herd sires that weigh 2300 and 2400 lbs. each on the scales.
For a remarkably high-class stallion or the choicest and heaviest class of young brood mares it will pay you to come here, where you also have the advantage of large selection. As a producer of the best specimens with size, substance and soundness, this herd has no superior in the world.
Lovers of good horses enjoy a day at my farm.
Fred Chandler
Route 7 Just above Kansas City Chariton, Iowa

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Herefords
Choice bull calves, including one extra good calf, 14 months old, weighing 900 pounds. Also extra good Percheron stud colts. (MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KAN.)

Clear View Hereford Farm
2 BULLS 1 two year-old and 1 yearling. Both good calves. Priced to sell.
C. E. Dieffenbaugh, Manager, Talmage, Kansas

Registered Herefords
Ten big, thick fleshed cows 2 to 5 yrs. Seven well grown bulls 7 to 14 mos. All priced to sell.
Fred O. Peterson, R. E. 5, Lawrence, Kansas



JERSEY CATTLE.
Registered Jersey Cattle Excellent Breeding. Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
Downie's Poland Chinas
Have some choice Gerstade Jones males for sale at reasonable prices. Frank Downie, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan

Fairview Poland Chinas
Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley are the sires of the 85 toppy March pigs we offer. Prices reasonable. P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kansas

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS
for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
February boars ready for service, also some fine April boars priced cheap in order to make room for fall farrowing.
B. A. Shehl, Route 3, Westmoreland, Kan.

Townview Polands
Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 7728, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Old Original Spotted Polands
Spring pigs in pairs and trios, not related. All immune. Pedigrees with everything and I guarantee to please you. Reasonable prices.
ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Big Type Spotted Polands
Boars ready for service. Bred gilts and spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. They have not only size but quality and from large litters. Thos. Weddle, Route 2, Wichita, Kansas

Money-Making Polands
Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Courtland Herd Poland Chinas
10 Days Special Sale
Top spring pigs, pairs, trios or herds; bred gilts. All inquiries answered. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. McIntosh & Sons, Courtland, Kansas

BIG TYPE POLAND MARCH PIGS.
Bought my sows, bred, of J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia. Bred to Giant Ben and Jumbo Wonder. Giant Ben over 1000 pounds and Jumbo Wonder 905 pounds, last fall. On account of drought will make special prices on boars and sows. G. E. LOY, BARNARD, KAN.

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS
A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

SOUTHARD'S MONARCH HEREFORDS
50 choice young cows, with calves at foot and rebred to the famous Southard herd bulls and priced to interest farmers.
AUCTION SALE, OCTOBER 6, 1917
100 cows and 25 bulls—the greatest variety of breeding and the very highest quality cattle that will be offered at auction this season. For particulars address
J. O. SOUTHARD, Owner, COMISKEY, KANSAS

MULEFOOT HOGS.

Knox Knoll Mulefoots
Just weaned. A sturdy, blocky bunch of pigs with lots of length and depth. Boars and gilts to suit. Price and catalog on request. S. M. Knox, Humboldt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Stunkel's Shorthorns
Scotch and Scotch Topped
Herd Headed By Cumberland Diamond
A few good young bulls, some extra quality, 12 to 20 months old. Seven three year old cows bred and showing heavy, also a few heifers, all strong in the blood of Star Goodie or Victor Orange. Priced for quick sale.
E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELLOIT, KAN.
SHORTHORN HERD BULL
Conqueror's Knight No. 435880, a good individual. Weight 1900 pounds. Color roan. Guaranteed to be a breeder. Priced right. W. J. Weisner, Route 1, Ogden, Kansas

SHORTHORN BULLS
Private Sale
A few good bulls, 12 to 14 months old. Priced very reasonably.
A few splendid fall calves, Scotch and Scotch topped. Reds and roans. Very choice.
Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe.
C. W. TAYLOR,
Abilene, Dickinson, County, Kansas

Shorthorn Steers Break
World's Record
40 Shorthorn steers, weighing 1692 lbs., bred in North Dakota, fed in South Dakota, topped the Chicago market July 9 at \$14 per cwt., averaging \$206.85 per head. They were part of a shipment of 15 loads of Shorthorn steers, which sold for \$55,085.50, averaging slightly under \$210 per head. Market authorities pronounce this performance without a parallel for all time and regardless of breed. The Shorthorn is the breed for you.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Shorthorn Private Sale Reduction
A Pioneer Kansas Herd
Because of the scarcity of feed in this locality we will sell 10 choice cows from our breeding herd. Some of them will be sold with calves at foot and bred back and others are bred to calve later. All bred to Fairy Dale, a grandson of Avondale. Some of the calves are by Scottish Buck, by Scottish Gloster.
We also offer eight choice yearling heifers by Scottish Buck and Fairy Dale. These young heifers are out of our best cows and are very desirable.
Also a few choice bulls 10 to 16 months old sired by the above mentioned herd bulls. These bulls are choice.
We expect to sell these cattle and desire to do so immediately and will make very close prices if we can make immediate sale. Come to Sylvan Grove, Kan., on the Lincoln Branch of the Union Pacific. Also to Ash Grove on the Salina Northern. Don't delay, if you are interested. Address
C. H. Williams & Son, Sylvan Grove, Kan., (Lincoln Co.)

Dispersal Sale
of Honnell & Rigdon's
JERSEYS
Everest, Kansas, September 4th
Consisting of 35 head of Registered Jerseys of the best breeding and 15 head of choice grade cows.
All heavy persistent milkers and profitable dairy cattle.
Tuberculin tested.
For sale catalogues write
B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager
Palmyra, Missouri
Col. H.S. Duncan, Auct. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman

Lookabaugh's Second Letter

Dear Friends:

Our Beginners' Department is to teach you how to crawl, then how to walk and then how to run in the Shorthorn breeding business. This applies to the Boys' Club, to the farmers who never had any experience in livestock and his boys who are interested in livestock and want to make the farm make more money. It is not hard to get the boys interested on the farm especially if they have something alive to work with that gets prettier every day and makes money fast. This also applies to the banker and the merchant and those who live in town and own a farm and who have so often thought that they would like to have some good registered livestock on their farm, something that they could go look at once a week and yet something that would not be a bill of expense, but a business that would make more interest on the money invested than the same number of dollars would in their bank or mercantile company. This also applies to clerks and railroad employees who are working on a salary and have a little piece of land and want to stock it up.

Why not buy a cow and pay so much a month until she is paid for? We do not say this because we particularly need the money, but we like the business. We do not mind working hard getting you interested and started when we know within a few years you will come back to us and show us how much money this cow and her female offspring have made for you, even more than your salary, and yet you had the milk for your family to use. But you say, "I did not know you milked Registered Shorthorns." We do, and you will too if you have them. I know that if the average farmer who holds only a few cows and desires their milk, cream or butter was to take some of these registered Shorthorn cows that are in our Beginners' Department and feed the calves by hand, sell the milk or cream and at the end of the year from the sale of both the cream and the registered calves it would bring in a larger income than they ever received from their cows before. The Shorthorn calf develops a tendency early in life to eat the roughness and waste products of the farm and if fed a little bran or meal and a little later some oats when the calf is a year old you hardly know but that it was raised along with its mother. With reasonable care at a year old these calves will be worth from \$100 to \$150 each, and if you sell the cream you have more than the cow cost you. The heifer calves of course you want to keep and when they have matured into cows (providing you had fed them a little grain the first year and half of their life) you would never know by looking at them how they had been raised when they were calves.

Our Beginners' Department is proving a success and a benefit to all parties concerned, to the breed in general and to you who are starting, and thus is of valuable lasting benefit to all of us in the future. We think more of our reputation than we do of our entire herd of cattle and we certainly are enjoying being asked questions by our customers and those who are becoming interested in Shorthorns. We want you to write us and let us know if there is anything you want to understand better, that we can tell you, or if there is any of your friends who desire to start a small herd without putting a large sum of money into the business. We are not going to give them anything but I believe we can show them how to make it, and by helping each other we help ourselves. By placing more and better Shorthorns in the Southwest we help every man who is a citizen of the Southwest.

We can sell you on six or nine months' time if desired two heifers and a bull Scotch-topped, on the milking strain, bull not related, the three for \$400. We price bulls from eleven to sixteen months old at \$150. We sell eight Scotch-topped heifers and a pure Scotch bull for \$1250; or five bred heifers and a good Scotch bull not related for \$1250; cows with calves at foot and rebred, we sell for \$250; some as cheap as \$200 and others as high as \$300 and \$400. But these are great big sixteen hundred pound cows with fine calves at their side, with an exceptionally good sire and rebred to the son of Avondale. Or we have a nice bunch of young Scotch heifers and young Scotch cows with calves at their side that we sell from \$300 to \$500 a head. We have a nice selection of fine herd bulls that will go with this class of a herd, reds, whites, or roans. If you wish we will give you a contract back for half the price you pay for any female for her calf at a year old in good condition. In other words we sell you cattle at a low rate of interest and give you an opportunity to make fifty per cent or more for them on your money. This is just to show you that we have confidence in what the cattle will do for you. If you have confidence in us and believe that we can and will start you right and stay with you through thick and thin the first few years when young breeders always need help—then place your order with us. We much prefer you to visit our farm, which the majority do. That divides the responsibility and makes it more pleasant for us both. We like to have visitors come and stay a week with us. You will get clearly familiar with the herd and our method of doing business. You will see the outstanding set of FAIR ACRES SULTAN, one of America's leading sires. You will also have the opportunity of appraising SNOWBIRD'S SULTAN (our new acquisition), THE TWIN brother to FAIR ACRES SULTAN, and AVONDALE'S CHOICE, WATONGA SEARCHLIGHT, IMPORTED DONE ROYALIST, and PLEASANT DALE 4th, comprising a line of herd bulls on one farm which are well worth a trip across the continent to view.

Yours for more and better Shorthorns,
H. C. LOOKABAUGH,
 WATONGA, OKLAHOMA.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
RED POLLED BULL PURE BRED two years old, for sale. Write W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KAN.
FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cream 22nd. A great 17 months old herd bull for sale. Cows and heifers. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1800 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Heifers & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Finest STANDARD 3 1/2 year at the head of the herd. O. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale
 100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Durham Bulls and Shorthorn Bulls
 7 that are polled and 7 with horns, 5 to 10 months old. Sired by The Baron, a big 2250 pound bull. Polled bulls out of Polled cows. Must sell at once because of short feed crop. T. S. SHAW, Glade, Rooks County, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship. Berkshire Hogs. SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
 Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE
 170 breeding cows. For the best in registered Angus cattle investigate this herd. A pioneer herd with quality and breeding. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Russell Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old \$20, crated for shipment. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.
 Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

OAK HILL FARM Reg. Holsteins Two bulls, seven and five months old. Both calves with A.R.O. backing. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas. BEN SCHNEIDER, (Jefferson Co.) Norfolkville, Kansas

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
 Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.
 Reg. Holsteins. The producing kind. A few bulls and heifers for sale this fall. Members H. F. Asso. of Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGWOOD FARMS, WHITWATER, WIS.

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.
 Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Asso. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers, 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Braeburn Holsteins
 I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf. H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins
 Practically pure bred better calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants. GLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

High Grade Holstein Heifers
 10 two-year-old heifers that will freshen soon. Bred to good registered bull. Also a 10 months old registered bull for sale. Address J. H. GREGORY, WOODSTON, KAN.

Why Tredico Parathenea De Cola Should Please
 Because of A.R.O. dam whose record also indicates persistency. He has growth that will distinguish him anywhere. His sire's dam made 812 lbs. butter. His sire is getting good individuals. His sire's sire's nine daughters average as hardly Sr. 2 yr. olds, 399.2 lbs. of fat. His sire has two A.R.O. daughters of three-fourths the same blood that are fine ones. GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS

60 Head of Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers For Sale
 Granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and King Walker. Most of the heifers are out of A.R.O. dams and the majority of our cows have A.R.O. records. They are priced right. Also a few young bulls out of A.R.O. dams. Higginbotham Bros., Rossville, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
 In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.
300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls
 Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 30 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented. Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60
 60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.
LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm. F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.
Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.
 Breeders of Purebred Holsteins
 We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, roady and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING
 of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.
GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

Oakwood Stock Farm Holsteins
 Salina, Kansas
 We have for sale 350 head of Holsteins consisting of yearlings, 2-year-olds and matured cows. We recently added 100 very choice ones to this herd. These cattle are acclimated and tuberculin tested. A large number of them are nearly purebred; about 150 of the 2-year-old heifers will freshen this fall. Some cows fresh now and others will freshen in 40 days. Also 20 head of registered cows and heifers and a number of registered bulls, 1 and 2-year-olds. Write or wire for information. We will sell 25 head of splendid 2 and 3-year-old heifers at the Salina Fair and Festival on Thursday, Sept. 6 at 10 a. m.
M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KANSAS

We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.
Eshelman's Holsteins Abilene, Kansas.
 Would you like to have some nice producing cows next winter to help compete with the high cost of living? If so buy them now, as springing heifers and save money.
 We have a carload of nice large springing heifers nicely marked and good individuals, that will sell for considerable less money now than they will this fall, also some bred heifers, heavy springing cows, and fresh cows. We can furnish an official record of production on all cows or heifers in milk. We believe all producing animals should be bought or sold on their record of production. We can supply you with A. R. O. bulls that will be a credit to any herd in the state. We also can furnish you with well marked, high grade Holstein calves either sex, priced according to age.
 The delivering facilities here are ideal as shipment can be made over the Union Pacific, the Rock Island or the Santa Fe.
 Address all communications to A. L. Eshelman, or see C. L. Eshelman at River Lawn Farm, one mile south of Court House.
A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

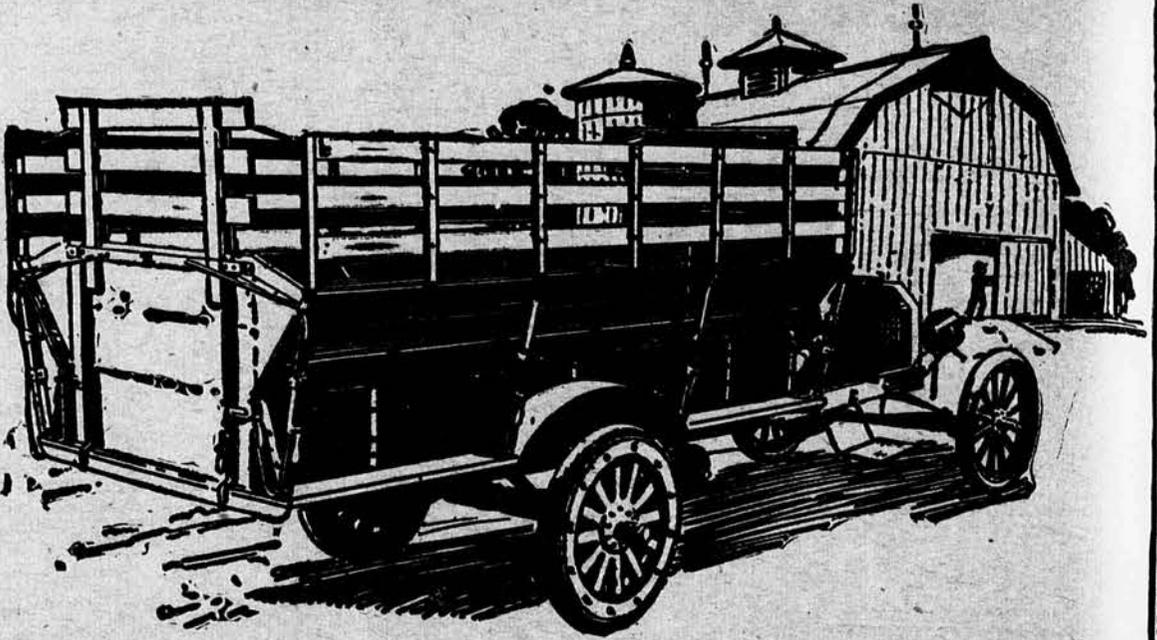
HOLSTEINS Your choice of 65 head high grade young cows from 3 to 6 years old, 50 are springing or will be fresh in 30 to 60 days. Nicely marked large dairy type. Heavy producers and high testers. Have records as high as 610 pounds of butter in one year from cow testing association. Also 30 large 30 months old heifers from high producing dams due to freshen in September and 40 thirty long yearlings. All stock tuberculin tested regularly by the state. Herd headed by one of the best sons of King Segis Pontiac.
MAGEE DAIRY, Chanute, Kansas

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead
 heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.
Stubbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm. M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.
MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY
 Choice registered heifers, sired by a 40 pound bull and bred to 40 pound bull, due to freshen this fall. 70 extra choice heavy springing, high grade heifers that will freshen in July and August. A few choice A. R. O. bulls old enough for service, for sale. 50 good high grade heifers that will freshen in September and October.
 We are selling these cattle strictly on their merits and invite correspondence and inspection. For full particulars and prices, address,
HEALEY & ANDERSON, HOPE, (Dickinson County), KAN.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.
O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

**Smith
Form-a-Truck
\$350**



**Buy
your
Smith
Form-a-Truck
on time**

**Every Step You Can take to Save Money
-Increase Crops - is helping the Nation**

MAKE every dollar of expense for farm equipment pay you a profit. Get interest on every cent you spend. You can make a big start toward increasing your profits by using Smith Form-a-Truck to do all your farm hauling.

One Smith Form-a-Truck will displace four horses and do the same work they could do—do it faster and at from 50% to 70% less cost in dollars and cents.

Farm reports prove that one horse requires the crops from five acres of land for feed—**one Smith Form-a-Truck will save you the crop value of twenty acres of land.**

And one driver, with Smith Form-a-Truck, will do the same work as two drivers, each handling a two-horse team. Here is a big labor saving.

You can drive a Smith Form-a-Truck anywhere you can drive horses and our famous 8-in-1 Convertible Farm Body gives you any type of body you could ever require, with change from any one type to any other in a minute.

**Your
Credit
is good
with us.**

**\$100 a day for
attachment alone**

WITHOUT chattel mortgages—without any reflection on your credit—we will sell you a Smith Form-a-Truck on such easy terms that it will pay for itself out of the money it actually saves you and leave a good profit over and above its cost to you.

**\$200 a day for
attachment
and Power
Plant**

This is the best proposition that has ever been put up to you—and it is a real business proposition that will help you do the work you should do to make every dollar count—every one do its full quota of work.

You need a Smith Form-a-Truck just as thousands of other farmers have needed it—and have bought it to add to the productive value of their farms.

Your own Government reports will show how expensive horses are—and today the cost is much higher than when the last reports were issued.

Write for details of our Easy Payment Plan. Get full information regarding the biggest co-operation that has ever been extended to you.

**Smith Motor Truck Corporation
Michigan Avenue at 16th Street CHICAGO, ILL.**

M&B
8-25-17
Smith
Motor
Truck
Corporation
Michigan Avenue
at 16th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:
Please send me full details of your Deferred Payment Plan. Also send me complete descriptive literature of Smith Form-a-Truck and your 8-in-1 Convertible Farm Body.

Name.....
P.O. Address.....
Town.....
State.....